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FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD

SHAVING THE MEADOWS.

A sensible correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* discusses the question why the hay crop is growing lighter from year to year. Among other things he says: That on account of the great competition among the different mowing machine manufacturers, as to which machine shall shave—yes, literally, shave—the surface of our meadows the closest, the roots of the grass are really and permanently injured in leaving them bare, and thus very liable to be frozen absolutely. We believe a good deal of clover is killed in this way, the crowns being sliced off to the very roots. Close mowing of grass, like close cropping of the human hair, is a very senseless practice. The "velvet cut" as it is called, which makes men with dark brown hair look for all the world like monkeys, deprives the head to all intents and purposes, of its natural protection. So "shaving" the meadows deprives them of natural mulching which is such a protection against the droughts of summer and the rigors of winter.

STAKES FOR TOMATOES.

Thamas Meehan, the horticulturist of Germantown, Pa., says he has for several years noted the relative advantages of the different ways of cultivating tomatoes, and he concludes that the best practice to adopt is to proceed as with the Lima beans—that is set the stakes before the plants are put out. These stakes need not be over six feet high, and may be set about four feet apart each way. As the plants grow, tie them up to the stakes; but that will not be required over half a dozen times during the season. Twenty plants in this way will yield as much fruit as double the quantity on any other plan, and in quality there is no comparison.

The common field plan of leaving tomatoes to grow as they list, spreading everywhere over the ground, may be, as truck growers say it is, the way in which the heaviest weight of fruit can be had in proportion to the labor spent; but in this way the fruit is more acid. But whatever system is adopted, do not set the plants until the soil is warm, or they will be stunted and time lost.

CARE OF HORSES' LEGS

Few men who handle horses give proper attention to the feet and legs. Especially is this the case on farms. Much time is often spent in rubbing, brushing, and smoothing the hair on the sides and hips, but at no time are the feet examined and properly cared for. Now, be it known, that the feet of a horse require more care than the body; they require ten times as much; for in one respect they are almost the entire horse. All the grooming that can be done won't avail anything if the horse is forced to stand where his feet will be filthy. In this case the feet will become disordered, and then the legs will get badly out of fix, and with bad feet and bad legs there is not much else of the horse fit for anything. Stable prisons generally are terribly severe on the feet and legs of horses, and unless these buildings can afford a dry room where a horse can walk around, lie down, or roll over, they are not one-half so healthy and comfortable to the horse as the pasture, and should be avoided by all good hostlers in the country.

ROOTS AS MANURE.

It has been found that the roots of a good crop of red clover left in an acre of land after the removal of the crop weigh six thousand five hundred and eighty pounds or from three to three and a half tons. The same examination gave the weight of an acre of rye roots thirty-five hundred pounds, and of wheat roots at thirty-four hundred pounds. All of this matter is of course valuable for the use of such crops as may be grown during or after its decomposition. The well known superiority of clover as a manuring crop, however, is not due alone to the greater amount of organic matter, taken mainly from the atmosphere, which its roots supply, but also to the position in which this matter is deposited. The roots reach deeply into the soil, and on their decomposition they serve to draw moisture from the lower soil, and by the decomposition of fertilizing matter to a considerable depth they induce the descent of the roots of other crops to a point where they are much more sure of a supply of moisture during dry seasons than they could be if nearer the surface. Then, again, these deeply penetrating roots traverse part of the sub-soil not heretofore open to vegetation, and in their decomposition they produce a chemical effect on the inorganic substance that lie along their course, and help to render them, too, serviceable for future crops.—*American Agriculturist.*

TIME FOR PRUNING.

The *Practical Farmer* reports the results of experiments made at the Pennsylvania Experimental Farm, in sawing of limbs of apple trees at different seasons of the year. It was found that the wounds healed most thoroughly and quickly when the limbs were cut off in June, or during the period of most rapid growth. Hence the inference that pruning should be done early in summer. But before this conclusion is adopted, it must be remembered that rapid healing is not the only desideratum in pruning. If the tree is feeble, and we want to increase its vigor, the pruning should be done early in spring. Amputating large limbs when the tree is growing checks it seriously. Summer pruning should therefore be performed on trees of thrifty growth only.

CULTURE OF LILIES.

A correspondent of the *Rural New-Yorker* has been very successful with lilies planted in a deep bed formed of rotten sods, gravelly loam, leaf mould, and a small portion of rich compost. While the buds are growing, the bed is watered with weak liquid manure. A single bulb of Lilium auratum, undisturbed for four years, had increased and borne more than seventy flowers. The varieties of L. lancifolium had also succeeded finely, and given a profuse bloom.

AN EXCELLENT WHITEWASH.

You can prepare a whitewash that will not rub off with everything that comes in contact with it, and will also present a glossy appearance, by using skimmed milk, in lieu of water, for slacking the lime, reducing it to a proper consistency. If you desire to apply it to the ceilings of your rooms (and every room should be thus cleansed and renovated every spring), take half a bushel of unslacked lime and slake it in a firkin or pail with boiling hot milk. Then to reduce it to a proper thickness, add one peck of fine salt dissolved in water, one pound of glue dissolved in water, and one-half pound of powdered whiting. This mixture makes a most excellent whitewash, which will neither peel nor flake off, and cannot rub off.

For putting on the wash, a pail or bucket with a wire fixed across it is the most suitable, as you can press the brush upon it, and only take up a small quantity of the wash at a time, and then you can spread it on more easily. In addition to a long handled whitewash brush you will need a paint brush to use in the corners of the buildings, and between the pickets on the fences.

Before commencing to whitewash walls and ceilings, they should be cleaned by pinning a strong cloth or towel over the broom, and wiping off all the dust and tiny cobwebs. It only requires a little practice to make any one a skillful whitewasher, and saves a few dollars which would have to be paid out to a regular workman.

To be sure, it is not the easiest work, for it will make both your neck and arm ache, but the superior appearance and the cleanliness will repay you for the pain. A good workman will never let a drop fall upon the carpet, but will put his brush perpendicularly into the pail, and press off all that would easily drop.

Be careful not to put too much on at one brushing, and apply it in parallel strokes; then let it dry, and put on another coat. If the ceiling is badly discolored, a little indigo dissolved thoroughly in hot water will give the wash a bluish tint, which will aid in concealing the smoky surface.

GRASS FOR CHICKENS.

As by far the largest part of the chickens supplying our markets are raised on large farms, where they have ample liberty for a free range, the amount of grass consumed by them is not generally appreciated as much as it should be. This is one reason why so many persons fail in the attempt to succeed with poultry in a state of confinement. Enclosures are often made without a thought of the relations which grass or green food has to success. Running at large over many acres and helping themselves to grass at any moment, the breeder of ordinary observation fails, to notice that a very large part—consists of green food. He feeds corn and oats, or scraps, or table refuse, and imagines that they live on that almost exclusively, and hence supposes and teaches that such food will also answer when fowls are confined. A trial undeceives him.

In preparing an enclosure for breeding in confinement, no hennery will be complete, or will be even worth attempting, without a reservation of space for grass. In case the fowls can be allowed a part of each day for a range, say a short time before night, the matter is of less importance. Still it is far better to provide pasturage for them when it can be done. Something may be done on the "soiling plan" also, if that is deemed best. Vegetables, such as cabbages and other green things which they like, may be grown for them, and cut and fed to them. Their sharpened appetites will aid them to dispose of a large amount in a very short space of time, and in many cases such a plan will be more economical in furnishing green food, than to depend on a range or grass plat where they can help themselves.

HOW TO MAKE A FARM PAY.

We are often asked by young farmers and gardeners what they had best grow, and how best to proceed in order to make money at their occupations. This seems a simple sort of a question. It is almost impossible to tell another how to make money. The man whom we generally say is successful is usually the one who has quickness and sound judgment enough to take advantage at once of circumstances as they arise; and as no one can foresee these circumstances, no one can tell anything about them. But, for all this, there are general principles, and, so far as the culture of the soil is concerned, principles which in the long run are sure to tell measurably on success.

One of the best of these solid foundations is a thorough love of the pursuit. There are some men who go on the land because they believe there is money in it, and for no other reason. Once in awhile such a one succeeds. The most of these people do little more than become comfortable. The majority fall through. It is not so with the one whose heart and soul is in it. He does not always succeed. Sometimes even the greatest enthusiast fails. But of a hundred men who follow agricultural pursuits because they love them, as compared with a hundred who are led into them by the money phase, the preponderance of wealth is largely with the former class. One who has no great love for the pursuit is easily disheartened; but the one who loves it continues on in spite of disaster, and soon finds out that the experience gained by his losses is really worth more to him than success would have been.

But another and great principle of success is the ability to withstand the temptation to part with the last dollar. Many a farmer has been ruined by a profitable crop. The grains were large, and without waiting to consider the chances of another such streak of good luck, the whole profits are reinvested, and debts incurred on the faith of those future successes which never come. This is generally the starting point of one's downward career. Very often there is but a temporary fall in the price of grain or other articles of farm produce; but the debts are due and must be paid, and thus the crop has to be marketed at whatever sacrifice, and this sacrifice being often more than the whole profit of the former year.

One of the most successful cultivators of the soil the writer ever knew, and who is perhaps worth at the present time $50,000, clear of all claims against his estate, commenced his farm life about twenty years ago with but $900 in cash. This was a very small capital to begin farming with, but he took but *six acres*; and of the money, small as it was, he put $300 away in a savings bank, at but four per cent. Yet he assumed obligations to the amount of $1,000, at six per cent. This was considered by those who knew of his plan as a bad business operation; but the result proved his wisdom, and he has acted more or less on the principle ever since.

There are many who in the same time have made as much as he has; but, so far as we know, those who have not gathered it together as he has, have been aided by extraneous circumstances. Some were perhaps fortunate in selling a piece of land at high figures, or met with a run of good luck in some other way. But our friend has had no such chances. He began with a love of farm life, a determination to make it his sole profession, and to this end he labored; and, besides this, he firmly and resolutely determined, come what might, never to be "caught without a dollar in his pocket." His fortune is the legitimate result of nothing but his business. How few young men with so small a beginning as he have met with such success; and yet, on these principles, at least seventy-five per cent. of those who go on the land might do quite as well as he has done.—*Thos. Meehan, Esq, in Philadelphia Press.*

MANAGEMENT OF LAWNS.

One of the indispensable requisites of a neat country residence is a smooth, well kept lawn. Nothing can be much worse than a rough door yard, overgrown with weeds and tussocks of tall grass; and on the other hand, one of the most pleasing surroundings is a smooth grass surface, kept as fine as velvet. It is important, therefore, that no more space be devoted to a lawn than can be kept in the best condition; a finished piece of ground but ten yards square is better than whole acres of roughness.

In forming a lawn, one the first essentials is a rich even soil. If the fertility is in patches, the grass will always present an uneven appearance, some parts deep green and others yellow. Any artificial manuring should give the whole grounds a uniform degree of fertility. The soil should also be free from weeds. It may, therefore, be well for those intending to make a lawn on new ground when a whole season of preparation can be spared, to commence early in the summer, if the ground is of some extent, by plowing, harrowing, and summer fallowing, for the purpose of clearing out the weeds and for proper enriching. For small grounds, spading and raking will answer. Several months devoted to thorough preparation in this way, will often hasten the production of a good lawn, which will be in a better condition in a year or two than a hasty attempt in securing a rough and uneven grass sod.

There are two ways of making a lawn—by applying turf, and by sowing seed. The quickest way is to lay down turf, if it can be had from an old pasture. The ground, before applying it, should be made perfectly smooth and even, for small hollows or hillocks will be always troublesome by impeding the lawn mower, and giving a rough surface. If the soil has been recently worked mellow, it should be rolled or trodden compactly before the turf is laid down, that all may be smooth and solid. The turf should be cut by a line, so that it may be readily fitted, and care should be taken that all the pieces are of uniform thickness. The best time to lay the turf is early in spring. The surface should be rolled so as to be as smooth as a floor, and if the rolling does not effect this object, or the work has been imperfectly done, spread the whole surface of the grass afterwards with a layer of an inch of sand, which should be evenly raked to fill all interstices, the grass growing up through it. If finely pulverized compost can be applied in place of the sand, it will tend to give the grass a vigorous start, especially if the soil is not rich enough. In the absence of sufficient fertility, or of previous preparation, a coat of an inch of fine manure or compost may be spread over the whole surface before the turf is laid down. All newly made lawns should be covered evenly with fine manure about the time or soon after winter sets in for protection and for enriching the surface. If there is any coarse stuff with it, this should be carefully raked off early in spring.

The cheapest way of obtaining a grass surface is by sowing the seed, and in most cases it is the best way. If the soil has been well prepared beforehand, with a fine, rich surface to give the young grass a start, a beautiful green carpet may be obtained by the middle of June from an early spring sowing of seed. In order to obtain a dense growth, a large quantity of seed must be used—never less than at the rate of two bushels per acre, and three or four bushels of the lighter seeds. The mode of covering it must depend on circumstances. If sown on a freshly pulverized surface, just before a long rain, it will need nothing more than the soil which the rain washes upon it. On freshly stirred soil, without rain, rolling will cover it sufficiently. In other cases, it should be brushed in or touched with a light raking—remembering that no lawn grass seed will be likely to grow if buried more than the fourth of an inch deep.

"What grasses would you sow? Would you recommend orchard grass and red clover?" This question is sometimes asked us. Nothing could be worse, as these have coarse, rank growth. You might as well try to make a Brussels carpet of hedge trimmings. A fine, soft, dense grass is necessary. The English gardeners sow a mixture of many kinds, but for a single sort, nothing is better than the Kentucky Blue grass (June grass of the east, *Poa pratensis* of botanists), which forms a close fine mass, and continues green through the season. Downing recommends a mixture of Redtop and White clover, which also answer well. The three do well together, and some prefer to add a small quantity of sweet-scented vernal grass, for its fragrance.

After the lawn is formed, the final requisite is to keep it constantly cut short. One week is the very longest period that should elapse between the mowings during the growing season and if the weather is warm and moist in June, it should be cut every three or four days. If the grass is allowed to grow tall before cutting, it will be sparse below; and when the scythe is used, it will reveal the yellow, sickly grass produced by the dense shading above. Keep it cut constantly short, and it will thicken into a compact green mat, like velvet. Hand mowing machines, with recent improvements, do the work more evenly and better than it can be done with a lawn scythe, and no special skill is required in the operator. The best machines will also enable a man to cut three or four times as fast as with a hand scythe. One of the best hand machines, to which we have given a full trial, is the one known as the Philadelphia, by which an active man will cut two acres in a day, with as perfect a finish as could be possibe. The horse machines are necessary for large lawns of many acres. But whether for large or small lawns, the trees and flower beds should be so disposed that the mower can have free access between them; and hence the practical importance, as well as the accordance of true taste, of not interspersing the whole ground with beds, trees and shrubs as we sometimes see, but in leaving broad sheets of grass—and where plantings are necessary, of placing them somewhat compactly together.

The use of the roller, early in spring, is often advantageous on new lawns to give an even surface.

To recapitulate: Prepare the ground thoroughly beforehand—make the surface perfectly even—sow thickly with seed—use only the finest grasses—and cut so frequently that the grass shall never grow more than three or four inches before the operation is repeated.—*Country Gentleman.*

"WORMING" PEACH TREES.

In raising peaches, either for home consumption or market, there are certain duties that should be gone through with every year; for if they are neglected for two successive seasons the results often become fatal to the trees. One of these is the important duty of displacing early in the spring the peach worm, or grub, from the body of the trees, near the surface of the ground. The moth deposits the eggs at different times, from June until September, in the tender part of the bark. Here they hatch into a light-colored borer. These destroy the sap wood, and unless checked by some artificial means will eventually kill the trees. The most experienced and successful peach growers go through their orchards twice a year, fall and spring, and do what is called "worm the trees." These examinations may be made rapid and effectual. The soil is drawn back from the collar of each tree in turn, and a close inspection made of the "castings" of these grubs, which are sure to be in sight in case the tree is infected. When such marks are discovered the workman is provided with a pruning-knife, with the point of which the borer may be cut out, unless the cavity is too deep. In this case a piece of annealed wire is pushed into the opening, crushing the worm and saving the tree from further damage from the cause. This destructive insect respects neither location or variety of fruit, and when there are only a dozen of trees planted in the garden for home use, the examination is quite as important as it is in a large orchard. An active workman will remove the soil and displace the grub from a peach tree inside of five minutes. Twenty trees an hour is about the average number in "worming" in the spring. It is the least expensive and surely the most certain method, of ridding peach trees from this pest, much more so than the remedy often recommended of piling a mound of coal ashes around the body of each tree in spring, in hopes of preventing the moths from depositing their eggs, or wrapping around the lower part of the body of each tree with strong brown paper for the same purpose, neither of which has come into general use among peach growers, men who are always ready to adopt the cheapest method that will save their trees from injury from the borer. The examination may be made at any time during this month, when the ground is friable enough to work. The sooner the better.

AFTER CARE OF CLOVER.

The Canada *Farmer* gives the following good advice as to the care of a clover field: "Early in the spring of the year following that on which it was seeded down, the clover field should receive a dressing of plaster of from 100 to 250 lbs per acre. An anaylsis of the ashes of clover, by Prof. Horsford, gives, of potash, 16.101; soda, 40.712; lime, 21.914; magnesia, 8.289; showing clearly how important to successful growth must be a full supply of alkalies. To act up these alkalies, so that these essential ingredients may be made readily available, the presence of sulphuric acid is important, and this may be the secret of the value to the clover crop of plaster. Of all fertilizers, none equal this in its magical effect upon the growth of clover. Another thing is, that plaster fixes the ammonia it comes in contact with, the sulphuric acid being disengaged from the lime and combining with the ammonia preventing its escape."

GINGER SPONGE CAKE.

One cup molasses, one cup butter, two cups sugar, four eggs, three cups flour, one cup milk, one teaspoonful soda, one tablespoonful ginger. Mix to a cream the butter and sugar; then add the molasses, flour, milk and ginger. After all are thoroughly mixed, put in the eggs after they are well beaten, and just before putting the mixture into the greased pan for the oven, stir the soda after it has been dissolved in a little milk. When all are mixed put into a good oven without delay.

MANAGEMENT OF CONCORD GRAPES.

An Indiana correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* asks the following questions:

First.—What proportion of the fruit should, be permitted to ripen on the Concord grapevine the second year of its bearing?

Second.—And what on the third year?

The editor of the horticultural department of the paper answers:

First.—Very much will depend on the strength of the vine and the manner of training. By the spiral system of training, a good strong vine will carry ten pounds of grapes, or thirty clusters, and is then in nearly full bearing. The old plan of managing vineyards must be abandoned, and we must adopt the plan of renewals say after ten or fifteen years as the young vineyards are by far the most profitable. Suppose we set a vineyard of Concord vines, of good strong, one-year-old layers,—not cuttings, as these, to be of the same value, should be two or three years old. We plant eight feet each way, and so that they may be cultivated each way. We place a good Osage-orange stake, that is six feet long, at the side of the plant, and tie the vine to it during the first season. Say two or more canes are permitted to grow, certainly more than one. In the autumn, we select the best and strongest cane, provided it has no laterals on it, and cut it off at three or four feet, and at the same time cut away all the other canes, or rather cut them back, leaving one or two eyes on each, for the growing of new canes. In the spring, this one cane is wound firmly around the stake, crepitating the wood to some extent; that is, wind so tight that you have the wood of the cane give, by a crepitating noise; and, after winding, tie it firmly to the stake at the top. You will have four or five fruit-buds, and these may carry two or three bunches each of fruit, four or five of which will make a pound. This is the second year of the vineyard, and the first year of fruiting. In the meantime, there have been thrown out from three to six new canes, that have been tied up to the stakes, or left in part to themselves, or, if you choose, tie them to a second stake set two feet from the first. When autumn comes, and the leaves have fallen, select a good strong cane, and if possible, without laterals of branches; cut it off about seven feet long, and, at the same time cut off all the other canes, leaving sufficient buds for a new supply of canes as before; and the following spring, which is the third of the vineyard, and the second year of bearing, the cane is wound around the stake as before, reaching this time to the top of the stake, and it is tied firmly, and cut off at this point. We have about ten eyes, buds, or joints; or what the books call joints, nodes, and internodes. These will average about three bunches each, or thirty clusters, of which about three will average a pound,—making ten pounds to the vine. This is an estimate for the best vine; but in a good season, such a vineyard should produce 3,000 pounds to the acre, as I know from personal experience. By the fifth year, the vineyard will be at its best, and ought to give in good seasons, 6,000 pounds to the acre.

North of this point, and south of where the snow forms a winter-protection the canes may be covered with coarse litter; but I have always left them exposed, but find them seriously injured the past winter for the first time. Last year the crop was enormous, and no doubt, seriously weakened the vines; at least, I did not anticipate much of a crop this season, and the severe cold of the winter has lessened that anticipation, though, at this writing there is promise of a moderate crop on the Concord while the Ives are killed to near the ground, and there is a general clearing of all save the Concord, and this all covers some thirty varieties. Until further advised, the Concord will alone be planted for market purposes.

OATMEAL, BONE AND MUSCLE.

Liebig has shown that oatmeal is almost as nutritious as the very best English beef, and that it is richer than wheaten bread in the elements that go to form bone and muscle. Professor Forbes, of Edinburgh, during some twenty years measured the breadth and height and also tested the strength of both the arms and loins of the students in the University—a very numerous class, and of various nationalities, drawn to Edinburgh by the fame of his teaching. He found that in height, breadth of chest and shoulders, and strength of arms and loins, the Belgians were at the bottom of the list; a little above them, the French; very much higher, the English; and highest of all the Scotch and Scotch-Irish from Ulster, who like the natives of Scotland, are fed in their early years with at least one meal a day of good milk and good oatmeal porridge.

Speaking of oatmeal, an exchange remards that a very good drink is made by putting about two spoonfuls of the meal into a tumbler of water. The Western hunters and trappers consider it the best of drinks, as it is at once nourishing, unstimulating and satisfying. It is popular in the Brooklyn navy yard, two and a half pounds of oatmeal being put into a pail of moderately cool water. It is much better than any of the ordinary mixtures of vinegar and molases with water which farmers use in the haying or harvest field.

WASH FOR TREES.

In reply to an inquiry whether lime is beneficial to an orchard the Germantown *Telegraph* replies to a correspondent as follows: Where apple orchards are kept permanently in grass, as they should be, a top dressing of lime, of say thirty bushels to the acre, every five yearh will prove very beneficial. William Saunders, of the Agricultural Department Garden at Washington, gives the following formula which, he says, has proved of the greatest benefit. Put half a bushel of lime and four pounds of powdered sulphur in a tight barrel, slaking the lime with hot water, the mouth of the barrel being covered with a cloth. This is reduced to the consistence of ordinary whitewash, and at the time of application half an ounce of carbolic acid is added to each gallon of the liquid. Mr. Saunders further says: "I generally apply it in the spring before the leaves make their appearance, but I am convinced that it would be more effective if applied later; but then it is difficult to do so when the tree is in foliage." It should be applied not to the stem of the tree, but to some extent to the main branches.

DOUGH NUTS.

For any one liking the good things of earth, I enclose a most excellent receipt: One bowl sponge, two heaping cups of sugar, one egg, one teacup of mashed potatoes, three-fourth cup of butter and lard mixed, one cup of milk, a little salt and nutmeg; mix soft and let stand until light.

HORSES IN STORMS.

Avoid as far as possible exposing horses to storms. When on a journey, aim to feed at the regular hours. If nothing more can be done take along some corn meal, and put a quart in a pail of water, and stir it up while the horse is drinking. It will greatly refresh and strengthen him. Many horses suffer from dyspepsia; and one great cause of it is irregularity in feeding, and giving too much grain when the horse is fatigued. When a horse has been exposed to a storm, and comes home in an exhausted condition, give him a warm bran mash. Put two or three quarts of bran in a pail, and pour on two or three quarts of boiling water, and stir it up; then add cold water sufficient to cool it to the temperature of new milk, and give it to the horse. Blanket the horse, and rub his head, ears, and legs dry, and afterwards rub him dry all over. Many an attack of colic would avoided by these means. We think many farmers err in not feeding their horses more on grain. It would be better to work harder, or at least more constantly, and feed higher. Of one thing we are very sure—not one farmer in ten grooms his horse sufficiently. It is a shame to a man to leave a horse at night, after a hard day's work, until he has been rubbed clean, dry bedded, and all his wants attended to.—*Farmer's Union.*

Surgeon Duvall, of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, has taken upon himself the enforcement of police regulations upon its grounds. In the course of his duties he found two men from the Marine Corps in a strawberry patch and immediately fired upon them, inflicting serious wounds. As the men were doing nothing wrong, and the Surgeon's action was exceedingly brutal, it is quite probable that a court martial may deem it necessary to apply a corrective to his zeal.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5, 1873.

The Senator with an Alias.

The friends of Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, say that he admits the fact that he is now living under an alias. It is now thought, however, by them, that this will not imperil his seat in the Senate. It is claimed that a long time ago the United States Senate made a precedent, which will apply to his case, by refusing to exclude a Senator elected under an assumed name. The ground taken was, it is asserted, that the election could not be invalidated where there was no mistake as to the identity of the individual meant to be selected by the Legislature.

Will be Expelled.

It is said that the colored cadet Conyers will be dismissed from the Naval Academy at Annapolis, he having failed to pass his examination.

Requisition for the Modocs.

As had been anticipated, the Governor of Oregon has made a demand upon the Secretary of War for the captured Modocs, who are under indictments for murder in the Oregon Courts, and who are not liable to be tried by military court martial. Secretary Belknap is now at West Point, but it is not probable that there will be any unnecessary delay in acceding to the request. A telegram came yesterday from General Scofield, suggesting that all of the Modocs guilty of murder, including Captain Jack, be turned over at once to the State authorities for trial, and punishment, and that the remainder be placed in confinement at some safe place, except the women and children, who are recommended to be placed on a reservation. The telegram has been laid before the President and orders will no doubt be speedily issued as intimated above.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6, 1873.

The New Russian Minister.

Governor Jewell, the newly appointed Minister to Russia, will visit this city next week to receive his instructions, now being prepared at the State Department, and will sail from New York for his post of duty during the first of July. The new Minister will be accompanied by his wife and two daughters and will live in a manner becoming the dignity and character of the republic at the Imperial Court of Russia. Governor Jewell is a gentleman of large means, and the elegance of his hospitality during his Gubernatorial career will doubtless be eclipsed in this more extended and prominent field of official duty. The American legation at St. Petersburg, therefore, will be unusually attractive. Gov. Jewell at present intends to remain at the Russian court about two years. His large business interest at home would be materially impaired by a longer absence. The citizens of Connecticut will have had three representatives at the Court of the Czar—Ingersoll, Seymour and Jewell.

Demand for Captain Jack.

That caged savage, Captain Jack, is highly esteemed by enterprising showmen. Before he was taken the government had a good offer for the body for embalment and exhibition. A Buckeye showman has now offered one thousand dollars a day for sixty days for Captain Jack's services. The distinguished aborigine is proving quite a bone of contention between the civil and military and State and national authorities.

Hanging of a Negro Murderer.

The execution of the negro murderer, Tom. Wright, took place to-day to the great relief of this much afflicted community. Of late there has been considerable trouble with desperate characters, white and black, and a hearty exercise of the rigors of the law, it is hoped, will turn to good account. Wright's record of crime was almost unparalleled. His departure, therefore, to the other world is a subject of congratulation.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8, 1873.

The Modoc Question.

The decision of the Attorney General that Capt. Jack and his companions who murdered General Canby and Dr. Thomas are amenable to military court martial is generally admitted as just. The interference of the civil authorities in time of active war against refractory Indians has frequently led to very disastrous consequences, by destroying all the beneficial effects of a complete punishment. This embarrassment was experienced in the Cheyenne war. The decision of the Attorney General establishes a very valuable precedent, and may be accepted as modifying the injurious interference of the Indian office, at least in extreme cases.

American-Japanese Official Adviser.

Information from Japan states that the government of that country contemplates the appointment of a citizen of the United States as a sort of official advisor to the Legation at Washington. It is said that the liberality of Mr. De Long in giving presents to Japanese officials at the court, and especially near the Mikado, had this post in view. This action on the part of the American representative, it appears, was one of the causes of displeasure on the part of the State Department, and which led to the request for his resignation. Mr. De Long is expected in the United States during the summer. At present the Japanese Legation is in the hands of a Chargee, Mr. Mori. The late Minister is now in Europe.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9, 1873.

Civil Service Reform.

The initial movement of Secretary Richardson against the absurd and impracticable Civil Service system, prepared and promulgated by the original board, promises the most beneficial results. The wiseacres who propounded the first scheme are now rather disgusted with the utter futility of their labors, and have no comment to make. Notwithstanding all the patching and tinkering, it has been found desirable to start afresh, and the key-note of this intelligent movement is Secretary Richardson's determined stand in favor of a proportionate distribution of government offices among the States, and to have the examinations to operate within these lines; that is, when there is a vacancy in the quota of any particular State, let the competitive examination be among citizens of that State for the post. The Secretary also proposes that the examinations shall go on all the time, or whenever there are applications on the part of candidates for positions in the Civil Service. The name of the successful applicants will then be placed on a general list, kept for the purpose. This list or roster will embrace a description of every person named, that is, his character, social standing, habits, age, residence and any references. When an office is to be filled the selection will be made from the names on the list, having also regard for the essential question of locality. There will be other new features which will take into account the peculiar nature of our institutions.

The Advisory Board is now at work on this important subject and will be ready to report their recommendations to the President when he returns here, in two or three weeks, to hold a Cabinet meeting. These rules will apply to all the Departments except that of the Attorney General. That office is small, and requires a different treatment. At present no examinations are being made in the Treasury Department. The old Examining Board being defunct, the Secretary will not appoint another until some action is taken with regard to the new rules now being prepared.

Funding of the Public Debt.

In conversation to-day Secretary Richardson alluded to the call of the syndicate for twenty millions more of the five per cent. bonds, as indicating the flattering prospects for the funding of the debt. This call was based upon the subscriptions for fourteen millions. The foreign money market is represented as very favorable for the successful operations of the syndicate. It is expected that by September a large share of the five hundred millions of the five per cent. will have been taken up. When the whole amount is consumed the Secretary will present forthwith the four and one-half per cents.

Postal Appointments.

During the past week the President made the following appointments of Postmasters for Pennsylvania: Daniel A. Beckley, at Bloomsburg, and A. O. Newpher, at Millersville. The Postmaster General also made the following: James W. Billings, to be letter carrier at Allegheny city, vice Wagner, resigned; to be railway postoffice clerks, J. H. Hildebrand, Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, promoted, vice Elder resigned, and W. A. Scandrett, Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, vice Hildebrand promoted; to be route agents, W. H. Kirk, Pittsburgh to Columbus, additional.

Changes in Postoffices.

The following postoffices were established in Pennsylvania during the past week. Waterton, Luzerne county, special from Schickstown Hill, two miles west; Lippincott, Greene county, special from Waynesburg, four miles; Dagascahonda, Elk county, Dunbury to Erie, Ridgway, five miles west. The potoffice at Bedford Springs, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, has been discontinued, and papers sent to Bedford.

Postoffice Rulings.

Writing in addition to the address on the wrapper of any matter passing at less than letter rates of postage subjects the package to letter postage. If deposited in a postoffice, having less than one full letter rate prepaid, it should be held for postage. If one full letter rate were prepaid it must be forwarded, charged up with any rates which may be due at 3cts. the ½ oz.

The letter rate of three cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof (not the double rate) is the rate to be collected on newspapers having writing thereon in addition to the address.

Any writing other than the address upon a business card subjects it to letter postage. Postal cards are only issued by the Postoffice Department, and persons may print or write with pencil or ink on the blank side thereof any communication or other matter, provided they do not violate the law relative to obscene or scurrilous matter.

Under the clause of the Postoffice appropriation act "that all laws and parts of laws permitting the transmission by mail of any free matter whatsoever be, and the same are hereby, repealed from and after June 30, 1873," postmasters cannot deliver any matter from their offices unless the postage is paid thereon; therefore newspapers placed in a postoffice for distribution to parties living within its delivery must be treated the same as though they came in the mails and not delivered until quarterly rates are paid thereon, unless the party addressed prefers to pay transient rates as received.

A mail-carrier cannot carry a letter outside of the mails, unless it be enclosed in a postage-stamped envelope of proper denomination, except letters handed him more than one mile from a postoffice, which he must deposit in the next office at which he arrives.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5, 1873.

ARRIVAL OF THE RESCUED POLAR EXPLORERS.

The steamer Frolic arrived at the Navy Yard here this afternoon. Secretary Robeson and Commodore Reynolds left the Department immediately on the receipt of the intelligence for the purpose of going aboard and giving instructions as to the future movements of the crew of the Polaris, with a view to prompt official action relative to that steamer and her exploring expedition.

The Secretary of the Navy has for the present refused access by outside parties to Captain Tyson and other persons belonging to the Polaris, who are now on board the Frolic. The Secretary is not satisfied with the information heretofore communicated through the newspapers, and therefore will take measures to obtain from them all the facts in some formal manner, which will be given to the press. It may be the party have such records as were required to be kept by officers and which will throw light on transactions now involved in mystery, and in determining whether or not the whole truth has been told by the survivors to those who have heretofore interviewed them. The expedition having been fitted out by the government, and being in the immediate charge of the Navy, the course now pursued by the Secretary is the direction of duty.

THE MODOC QUESTION.

The President, Secretary of the Interior and General Sherman had a consultation to-day on the Modoc question. This was the first formal consideration on the subject by the officers of the government, and preliminary steps were taken to determine the point at issue, namely, "What shall be done with the Modoc prisoners?" In the first place it seems to be the understanding that the Secretary of the Interior has no power of direction in the premises, or at least he will take no present action, the Indians having violated their treaty obligations by resorting to hostilities, and thus placed themselves beyond the care and supervision of the Department. Secondly, the United States troops having conducted the operations against them, their custody belongs to the military the same as of prisoners of war captured or surrendered, or other persons taken in arms against the authority of the United States, and guilty of atrocious acts. Thirdly. These premises being settled, the question as to what shall be done with the Modoc prisoners, whether they shall be tried by a military commission or remitted to the civil courts, will be submitted to the Attorney General by the military authorities for his opinion, which will govern the law in the case, and in this course the President, Secretary of the Interior, and General Sherman are in accord.

IMMIGRATION COMMISSION.

Under the recent act of Congress creating a Board of Immigration Commissioners the Secretary of the Treasury has made the following appointments: Dr. John M. Woodworth, J. B. Saunders, J. Fred Meyers, Charles Coline, J. H. Piper and Helen M. Barnard. The last mentioned is to be assigned to the duty of reporting upon treatment of women and children on board emigrant ships. Dr. Woodworth will exercise general supervision of the Atlantic seaboard. Another Commissioner will go to San Francisco to investigate the condition of the Chinese and Japanese immigrants, and others will be sent to Europe to make inquiries and prepare full reports.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9, 1873.

THE SIOUX INDIANS FRIENDLY.

A report to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs from special Commissioner Killive, at Red Cloud agency, says the Indians there are more friendly than he had been led to believe, and that he had an informal interview with Blue Horse, High Wolf, Slow Bull and Red Leaf, who manifested a very friendly disposition, and whose influence has been good and is increasing. The special commission cannot yet determine in regard to the expediency of stationing troops at the agency, but it may be necessary to order a mounted company to patrol the other side of the river, as much to prevent whisky trading as to stop stock stealing.

THE POLARIS CASTAWAYS.

Notwithstanding the secresy with which the Secretary of the Navy is continuing the examination of the Polaris survivors, the daily *Chronicle* says: "It has leaked out that Capt. Buddington was the main cause of the failure of the expedition, and with him rests the responsibility of having jeopardized the lives of the Tyson-Meyers party and eight others. Shortly after the death of Capt Hall, when all discipline of the ship became lax, each appearing to work on his own hook, he became intoxicated and with a pistol in hand drove the floe of ice party from the ship, giving them a quantity of provisions and then deliberately deserted them. This story is entirely different from the one recently published. The separation of the parties from the ice floe was purely accidental, instead of being premeditated. The official statement promised is based on the testimony and will give the facts in the case. The examination continues, and will probably be ended to-day."

The Polaris investigation is now conducted in the large boat house south of the Admiral's office, with closed doors. The Tallahasse having left here last night with the Esquimaux families of Joe and Hans on board for the cooler climate of Maine, the remainder of the ice floe party were transferred from the Frolic to the store ship Relief this morning, where they will remain until the investigation is concluded. The Frolic left the navy yard for New York this morning.

The Centennial Celebration—Financial Arrangements—Division of the Profits—Duty of the Commission to Close Up the Business—Regulations for Foreign Exhibitors—General Notes.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 2, 1873.

The act of June 1, 1872, authorized the Centennial Commission to open subscription books, under such rules as it might prescribe for the stock of the Centennial Board of Finance, amounting to one million shares at ten dollars per share. This would afford a capital of $10,000,000 for the erection of buildings and to defray the expenses of the exhibition.

In connection with the rules providing for the organization of the Centennial Board of Finance, and for the transaction of business, the following interesting table was prepared, showing the quota of stock to which each State or Territory would be entitled in the ratio of its population:

No.		Population.	Quota in shares.
1.	New York	4,382,759	113,666
2.	Pennsylvania	3,521,951	91,341
3.	Ohio	2,665,260	69,123
4.	Illinois	2,539,891	65,871
5.	Missouri	1,721,295	44,641
6.	Indiana	1,680,637	43,587
7.	Massachusetts	1,457,351	37,796
8.	Kentucky	1,321,011	34,269
9.	Tennessee	1,258,520	32,639
10.	Virginia	1,225,163	31,774
11.	Iowa	1,194,020	30,967
12.	Georgia	1,184,109	30,710
13.	Michigan	1,184,059	30,708
14.	North Carolina	1,071,361	27,785
15.	Wisconsin	1,054,670	27,353
16.	Alabama	996,992	25,854
17.	New Jersey	906,096	23,499
18.	Mississippi	827,922	21,472
19.	Texas	818,579	21,230
20.	Maryland	780,894	20,252
21.	Louisiana	726,915	18,852
22.	South Carolina	705,606	18,300
23.	Maine	626,915	16,258
24.	California	560,247	14,530
25.	Connecticut	537,454	13,939
26.	Arkansas	484,471	12,565
27.	West Virginia	442,014	11,464
28.	Minnesota	439,706	11,404
29.	Kansas	364,399	9,450
30.	Vermont	330,551	8,573
31.	New Hampshire	318,300	8,255
32.	Rhode Island	217,353	5,637
33.	Florida	187,748	4,869
34.	District of Columbia	131,700	3,417
35.	Delaware	125,015	3,642
36.	Nebraska	122,993	3,190
37.	New Mexico	91,874	2,383
38.	Oregon	90,923	2,359
39.	Utah	86,786	2,251
40.	Nevada	42,491	1,102
41.	Colorado	39,864	1,034
42.	Washington	23,955	621
43.	Montana	20,595	534
44.	Idaho	14,999	389
45.	Dakota	14,181	368
46.	Arizona	9,658	250
47.	Wyoming	9,118	236
	Total	38,558,371	1,000,000

The value of the shares, or the contribution of each State or Territory, may be estimated by multiplying ten dollars, the value of each share, by the number of shares. The subscription books were to be opened in each State on or about the 21st of November, and were to remain open one hundred days. After that date they were to be opened without restriction to the country at large. After the expiration of that time the act provides that the Commission should call a meeting of the corporators and all others who may then have subscribed for stock, to be held in Philadelphia, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors, to consist of twenty-five stockholders, whose term of office should be one year, and until their successors should have been qualified. One hundred were to constitute a quorum to organize and elect officers. Nine members of the Board of Directors were to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. The officers to be elected were a President, two Vice Presidents for one year, and a Treasurer, Secretary and other officers as may be required, the same to receive compensation prescribed by the Board. It was also authorized to adopt rules for its own government, and was to take charge of the financial business of the Commission. At the close of the exhibition, after paying all liabilities, the Board was to divide, *pro rata*, among the stockholders the balance remaining from the proceeds of the sale of the property, receipts from admission, the sale of privileges, rents and other sources of income. The United States were not to be considered liable for any of the expenses attending the exhibition. It is made the duty of the Commission to supervise the closing up of the affairs of the Board, to audit its accounts, and to make a report to the President of the United States of the financial results of the exhibition.

For the transaction of the correspondence and executive business of the Commission, the Executive Committee have leased a permanent office in Philadelphia.

The Commission Committee on Foreign Affairs have recommended the following regulations to accompany the proclamation of the President of the United States:

First. The international exhibition of 1876 will be held in Fairmount Park, in the city of Philadelphia, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six.

Second. The date of opening the exhibition will be May 1, 1876, and of closing will be November 30, 1876.

Third. A cordial invitation is hereby extended to every nation of the earth to be represented by its arts, industries, progress and development.

Fourth. A formal acceptance of this invitation is requested previous to March 4, 1874.

Fifth. Each nation accepting this invitation is requested to appoint a commission, through which all matters pertaining to its own interests shall be conducted. For the purpose of convenient intercourse and satisfactory supervision, it is specially desired that one member of each such commission be designated to reside at Philadelphia until the close of the exposition.

Sixth. The privileges of exhibitors can be granted only to citizens of countries whose governments have formally accepted the invitation to be represented and have appointed the aforementioned commission, and all communications must be made through the governmental commissions.

Seventh. Applications for space within the exposition buildings, or in the adjacent buildings and grounds under the control of the Centennial Commission, must be made previous to March 4, 1875.

Eighth. Full diagrams of the buildings and grounds will be furnished to the commissioners of the different nations which shall accept the invitation to participate.

Ninth. All articles intended for exhibition, in order to secure proper position and classification, must be in Philadelphia on or before March 4, 1876.

Tenth. Acts of Congress pertaining to custom house regulations, duties, &c, together with all special regulations adopted by the Centennial Commission in reference to transportation, allotment of space, classification, motive power, insurance, police rules, and other matters necessary to the proper display and preservation of materials, will be promptly communicated to the accredited representatives of the several governments co-operating in the Exposition.

Any additional legislation that may be necessary in order to make the exhibition comport with the dignity of the government and the importance of the occasion will be recommended to Congress by the Commission. It will also be urged that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to issue regulations for the reception of articles arriving for the exhibition from abroad, upon as liberal rules as those which have been accorded to the nations by other countries upon such occasions.

The financial prospects of the exhibition are generally favorable. The indications are that Pennsylvania will contribute upwards of three millions, which sum would seem to assure the success of the exhibition. The celebration is generally approved by the people, and their subscriptions are expected to attest their appreciation. No official exhibit of the amount of funds promised has yet been made by the Commission, though they speak very favorably of the outlook. Now is the time for the people to give evidence of their patriotism.

DEB. R. K.

Progressive Spirit of the Age—Penitentiary Reform—The International Prison Congress at London—Report of Dr. E. C. Wines, American Commissioner—The Penal Systems of Various Countries.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8, 1873.

Institutions somewhat sacred by long usage are fast giving way to modern innovation and the spirit of improvement. The founder of the Napoleonic dynasty and the First Empire revolutionized the governmental systems of nearly all of the Continental nations of Europe, by sweeping away the feudal forms which had flourished for centuries. The ninth decade of the American Republic witnessed an important change in the complete and permanent abolition of African slavery and the announcement of the fact in an amendment to the National Constitution. The last quarter of a century is marked by numerous progressive steps in international relations, in commerce on the high seas and traffic and transportation on land; in diplomacy abroad and political affairs at home; in constitutional and municipal law; in almost everything which affects the safety, order, comfort, happiness and prosperity of society and in the amelioration of the condition of the unfortunate or vicious of the human family. The penal systems as handed down to us from former days are not the least important nor the least instructive subjects now under consideration by individuals as well as nations. Reform in the management of penitentiaries, in the modes of punishing offenders, and in the adoption of corrective and reformatory measures for the benefit of all classes of criminals, are questions which have already assumed a degree of prominence sufficient to have given rise to the meeting of congresses and associations for an interchange of views and for the adoption of some concerted rules of action. The International Penitentiary Congress of London, in session from July 3 to 13, 1872, in addition to its character of complete originality, was a semi-official conference, and to use the expression of M. Charles Lucas, before the French Academy, combined "the initiative of governments and of individuals." Previously the English government had shown its indisposition to interfere with the initiative action of individuals and associations, and the people themselves were opposed to such interference.

The report of E. C. Wines, United States Commissioner to the International Penitentiary Congress at London, has just been published at the Government Printing Office, and conveys a large amount of interesting information respecting the composition and proceedings of the Congress, as well as upon the penitentiary systems of some of the European countries. The Congress opened on the evening of July 3, 1872, in the great hall of the Middle Temple, London. The Earl of Carnarvon, a scholar in penitentiary science, and a practical reformer, delivered an opening address of great weight and force of argument, and welcoming the delegates from abroad. The Congress was composed of official delegates from twenty distinct nationalities. In addition to the national representatives from the United States and the German empire, fifteen representatives of the American and five of the German States, and also from the larger British Colonial possessions, were also present. The total number of official representatives of national and subordinate governments was about seventy. Besides these official delegates from governments there were present commissioned delegates from the national reform committees, prison societies, managing boards of penitentiary and reformatory establishments, societies of jurists, criminal law departments of universities, and the Institute of France. With these additions the Congress numbered not less than four hundred members present. Among these were men and women earnestly devoted to prison work, whether in the investigation of the principles of penitentiary science or in their practical application, and embodying, representatively, the knowledge, experience and wisdom of the world on the subjects to which its labors were dedicated. The result of the Congress was to give a decided impulse to the cause of prison reform and to the consideration of penitentiary questions. There was no little difference of opinion amongst the members of the Congress. It was at first feared that this might prove a source of serious dissension, but instead, by an universal moderation observed with respect to each other's opinions, a number of propositions, essentially the same as adopted by the Congress of Cincinnati in 1870, embodying the views of the Congress on the cardinal principles of prison discipline, were promulgated. A permanent international committee on the subject of prison reform was also created in order to secure uniformity and responsibility in prison statistics. This committee will hold its first annual meeting in Brussels, Belgium, in September, 1873. Dr. Wines, in his official report to our government, commenting upon the prospective functions of this committee, observes "that it may be hoped that this committee will form a kind of Central Bureau, to which intelligence relating to prison reform, and the progress made therein, will be communicated, year by year, from all parts of the world, and from which, in a condensed and digested form, it will be again distributed to every region of the globe. Thus every part of the world will be kept informed of what is doing in every other part in reference to this vital interest of society. In this way a continual circulation of ideas on penitentiary questions will be maintained; the nature and results of experiments undertaken in any given country will be speedily made known in every other; and an honorable rivalry will be kept up between nations."

One of the most important results of the movement in favor of the London Congress was the creation of three great National Commissions, namely: First, the Royal Commission for Italy, appointed by the King; second, a Legislative Commission for France, created by the National Assembly; and the third, an Imperial Commission for Russia, named by decree of the Czar.

The official report of the United States Commissioner, conveys a large amount of information on penitentiary subjects. That important document contains the official reports submitted to Congress from the different countries. These reports give at a glance a comparative view of the present state of prison discipline and the progress of prison reform in the leading nations of the world. It also presents a review of the proceedings of the London Congress, with a condensation of the views expressed by the various members in debate. The remaining pages of the report embrace a notice of the papers offered to the Congress, with an analysis of some of them; the results of the personal observations and inquiries of the United States Commissioner in relation to the prisons and reformatories of Europe, and closes with a series of suggestions and recommendations.

It would be impracticable in this connection to add more than a cursory view of the state of prisons in Europe, as elicited in the official communication laid before the London Congress. An allusion to the subject, however brief, will convey an idea of what has been done in this science, for so it is.

Austria has three classes of prisons, those for male and female prisoners being distinct establishments, viz.: First, for persons sentenced to more than one year's imprisonment; of this class there are eighteen prisons, with a mean population of 10,490. Second, for persons sentenced for less than one year; of this class there are sixty-two, with an average population of 7,603. Third, prisons of the district courts for minor offenses; of this class neither the number of prisons nor the population is given. The proportion of male prisoners to female in prisons of the first class is as five to one, and in the second class as six to one. Since 1867 associated imprisonment has been combined with cellular. Previous to that time the former only existed. There are two kinds of sentence, simple or strict detention for serious offenses, and the same for lighter. There is also labor to be performed.

Belgium has three classes, namely: First, central prisons, as our State prisons. Second, houses of arrest, for the use of tribunals of primary jurisdiction, the custody of persons awaiting examination or trial, and for prisoners committed for minor offenses. Third, houses of refuge for juveniles of both sexes, acquitted as having acted without knowledge, but placed under the care of the government for a certain period to be educated and trained to industry and virtue. Of twenty-six prisons in Belgium, eighteen are on the cellular system. The relation of prisoners as to sexes is eighty-eight per cent. men and twelve per cent. women. There are three kinds of sentences, viz.: To imprisonment, to seclusion and to hard labor.

Denmark has two general classes of sentences, viz.: To imprisonment and hard labor. The former is cellular. Every jurisdiction, numbering ninety-three has its jail. The sentences to hard labor are "to labor for ameliorating" and "labor for punishing." The average proportion of women is a fraction over twelve per cent.

France has six classes of prisons, viz.: First, penal colonies; second, central prisons, the same as our State prisons; third, departmental prisons; four, establishments for the correctional education of juvenile delinquents; fifth, chambers as depots of safe keeping; sixth, prisons for the army and navy. Formerly the sentence to hard labor was enforced in galleys. The bagnio of Toulon is the only establishment of the kind still in existence. Since 1854 transportation to penal colonies has taken the place of galley prisons. The three French penal colonies are in Algeria, in Africa, in Guiana on the Spanish Main and in New Caledonia, an island in the South Pacific. The latter colony was established in 1864, and offers peculiar inducements of a salubrious climate and fertile soil. The transportation of women is authorized by the law, in view of marriages to be contracted with the convicts after their provisional or definitive liberation. The cellular system is not applied in any central prison. The discipline is that of detention, in common with the obligation of silence. In some of these prisons are cellular wards for certain classes of prisoners. Out of four hundred departmental prisons, fifty are constructed on the cellular system. It has been found that more than fifty per cent. of the male prisoners and about one-third of the women discharged from the central prisons fall back into crime.

The prison system in the German empire was not exhibited in a general report, but special papers presented the question in the five States of Baden, Bavaria, Prussia, Saxony and Wurtemburg. Baden has four classes of prisons, viz: First, houses of correction; second, a central prison; third, district prisons; fourth, fortresses. Sentences are to hard labor and to close confinement. Of the whole number of prisoners, eighty-five per cent. were men and fifteen per cent. women. The support of prisons is by payments by prisoners who have property, by labor and by State subsidies. Bavaria has four classes of prisons, viz: First, houses of correction; second, prisons for adult criminals, sentenced for a term exceeding three months, and for juvenile delinquents for a term exceeding one month; third, district prisons of courts of justice; fourth, police prisons. The cellular system has existed but a few years, and is gaining ground. The Prussian prisons are: First, prisons exclusively for hard labor, twenty-nine; second, for imprisonment and simple detention, fifteen; third, houses of a mixed character, eleven; fourth, houses of correction for slight offenses, sixteen; total, seventy-one, with a capacity of 25,500 prisoners. The system of cellular imprisonment is favorably considered, Saxony has the following classes of prisons: For severe punishment, two; for less severe, three; in fortress, one; reformatory, five; belonging to courts of justice, —; belonging to police courts, —. The Saxon government has two principal objects in its penal system: the satisfaction of justice and the reformation of the prisoner. Since 1850 the Penitentiary of Zuickau has been especially conspicuous in the successful application of the principle of reformation by means of individual treatment. The same system has been extended to all prisons. Total criminals in 1871, 4,639. Wurtemburg has prisons of seclusion, four; county prisons, three; fortress, one; prisons for minors, one; district prisons, —. The congregate system still prevails, though cells for isolated detention are found in all prisons.

In Italy, owing to the division of the country, for centuries, into petty States, there existed a great diversity in penal legislation. The unity of Italy under the House of Savoy has been followed by an effort on the part of the government looking to the reformation and complete unification of its penal legislation. For detention before trial there are central or chief prisons of the provinces, district prisons and communal jails. For penal detention there are bagnios for criminals sentenced to hard labor for life or less; to seclusion or public works; to relegation or banishment; houses of correction; special establishments under the general name of houses of punishment; special prisons for women; houses of correction for juvenile convicts; establishments for forced detention, reformatories of idlers, vagabonds, and youths admitted by request of parents for correction; agricultural colonies and penal establishments for invalids. The systems adopted are continued isolation, partly isolation and partly association; the Auburn system complete, partly Auburn and partly community and community entirely.

Mexico has no defined system. In the capital there are two prisons, one of simple arrests and detentions, and the other for adult prisoners to be tried or already sentenced. Juveniles are sent to the Hospital of the Poor. The system of imprisonment is association. This having proved a failure preparations have been made to adopt the cellular method.

The Netherlands has four classes of prisons, viz: Central of detention; houses of arrest and police, or cantonal. Cellular and associated systems are used. The proportion of sexes is twenty women to one hundred men.

Norway has four classes of prisons, viz: In fortresses, houses of correction, a penitentiary and district prisons corresponding to our common jails. The system of imprisonment is that of association in the fortresses and houses of correction, and of separation in the penitentiary, and to a very considerable extent also in the district prisons. In the penal establishments the proportion of women is nearly one-fourth.

In Russia the penitentiary question is in a state of transition from a system acknowledged to be unsatisfactory to another but just dawning, with its methods and measures yet undeveloped. The present system consists: First, of prisons proper in the towns of the empire and used for places of safe keeping, the actual punishment being either bodily inflictions or deportation to the farthest limits of the empire; second, prisons for arrests; third, houses of amendment and labor established by the Empress Catherine, to whom Russia owes her first notions of the humane treatment of prisoners; fourth, prisons for industrial sections or companies, the inmates sentenced to labor on public works. Associated imprisonment in rooms still exists; in the first class are cells. The result of imprisonment in common by day and night and also of deportation has been found lamentable. It has created a class of vagrants and worthless characters. The system proposed by Count Sollohub, President of the Russian Imperial Commission, is: First, that of civil imprisonment for the accused awaiting trial; second, that of cellular imprisonment for the convicted undergoing short sentences, with a reduction of two-thirds of the punishment as compared with the duration of collective imprisonment; third, for houses of correction and convict prisons, that of separation by night in small cells open at the top, arranged in large common dormitories, well ventilated, well lighted, and under constant supervision, with labor in common workshops. Cellular imprisonment, for long periods, is opposed.

The prisons of Switzerland are divided into four groups: First, those of five cantons are administered on a kind of patriarchal system by Sisters of Charity; second, those of three other cantons are administered on a different system, leaving much room for improvement; third, nine cantons have prisons of medium excellence; fourth, four cantons have penitentiaries. Congregate imprisonment predominates. Cellular separation is being introduced.

In Sweden there are; One cellular penitentiary prison in each province; two central prisons on the associated system, some for men and others for women; three houses of arrest in certain small towns and districts. No classification of prisoners exists beyond that of separating the sexes, and, as far as possible, young prisoners from the older and more hardened ones in the common dormitories of the associated prisons. Prisoners sentenced simply to seclusion are not compelled to work. Prisoners sentenced to hard labor must do the work set them, and are restricted rigidly to prison fare.

In the United States matters of crime and punishment are confined almost exclusively to the jurisdictions of the States, and are very little controlled by the National government. The division of American prisons is into State prisons and county jails. The old Walnut street prison of Philadelphia, built in 1784, presented the first organized effort to improve prison discipline in the United States. This was under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Society for alleviating the miseries of public prisons, founded in 1787. In 1871 the appointment of a Commissioner to the London Congress, was the first instance of the government manifesting any concern in prison matters.

The prison question at home and abroad, the different systems, and deductions as to the causes of crime, will be treated upon in another letter.

DEB. R. K.

MODOCS MASSACRED.

Oregon Volunteers in the Role of Savages.

Bogus Charley, Shacknasty Jim and other Captives Intercepted and Killed while on their Way to Gen. Davis's Camp—Captain Jack Denies that He Killed General Canby.

SALEM, OREGON, June 5.—The following dispatch was received to-day by Governor Grover from Gen. J. E. Ross:

OREGON MILITIA HEADQUARTERS, LOST RIVER SPRINGS, June 4, via Ashland, June 5:

To Governor Grover:

The Modoc war was ended by the Oregon volunteers at twelve o'clock last night. After a hard march of three days and nights by the forces under my command the last warrior belonging to Capt. Jack's band was brought into camp. The captured number five men, four women and three children. The notorious Black Jim is one of the number. I will march the command to Linkville to-day and place the warriors in irons to await your Excellency's orders.

[Signed] JOHN E. ROSS,
General Commanding, O. S. M.

The Governor sent the following reply:

SALEM, June 5, 1873.

To General J. E. Ross, Linkville:

If you have any of the Lost river murderers, standing indicted in the Circuit Court of Jackson county, deliver them into the custody of the Sheriff of said county. Deliver all other captives to the commanding officer of the United States forces in the lake basin. Return the volunteers and muster them out. Assure your officers and men of my highest appreciation of their brilliant conduct. In behalf of the State I congratulate you on your success. [Signed,]

L. F. GROVER, Governor of Oregon.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 6.—A dispatch from Boyle's states that General Davis intends to erect a scaffold and execute about one dozen of the worst murderers in the tribe at sunset to-morrow. He feels that there is no need of delay. No doubt of the guilt of the chosen victims can exist. Justice demands speedy and certain action. Even at this time he is writing out a statement of the offenses that will be read to the condemned.

A later dispatch says General Davis, after having completed all the arrangements for the execution of the Modocs, received an order from Washington to hold the prisoners. This stopped the contemplated work. The feeling in camp is one of profound disgust at the result. One of the Oregon volunteers just arrived at camp says the troops have captured five warriors, four squaws and five children. Among the men are the notorious Black Jim and Dave. These prisoners are at Linkville.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7.—Attorney General Williams has made public his opinion of the disposition to be made of the Modoc captives, and remits them to the action of General Davis. Their chief offence cited is the assassination of the bearers of flags of truce, a crime which has heretofore received the punishment of death. Following is the text of the decision:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, June 7, 1873.

To the President:

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt from you of several papers relative to the Modoc Indians, now in the custody of the United States army, with a request for my opinion as to the authority to try certain of the prisoners by military tribunal. The main facts out of which the question arises are these:

In 1864 the United States made a treaty with these Indians, by the terms of which they were to go and remain upon a reservation in the State of Oregon. Late last fall, the Indians being away from their reservation, a military detachment was sent to procure their return. Finding them unwilling to go peacefully, the officer indicated his intention to use compulsion, in consequence of which a conflict ensued between the United States troops and Indians. Soon after several peaceable citizens and their families, in the vicinity, were murdered by the Indians of this band. They then intrenched themselves in the lava beds in the neighborhood, fighting ensued and one or more severe battles, in which persons on both sides were wounded and killed, and the United States troops repulsed. Pending hostilities negotiations were opened for peace, and on the 15th of April last General Canby, Rev. Mr. Thomas and Mr. Meacham, at a point between the opposing forces, and in pursuance to mutual agreement to that end, met Captain Jack, the leader of the Indians, with some of his chief warriors, to discuss the terms of a treaty, and while so engaged General Canby and Mr. Thomas were treacherously murdered and Mr. Meacham severely wounded by the Indians present upon that occasion. Battles followed and Captain Jack and all, or most all of his tribe, have been captured, and are now in the hands of the military authorities.

General Sherman, in a communication to the Secretary of War, dated 3d inst., recommends that such of these Indians as have violated military law be tried by a military tribunal. This recommendation is approved by the Secretary of War.

Instructions were prepared in 1863 by Francis Lieber, L.L. D., revised by a board of officers of which General E. A. Hitchcock was president, and after approval by the President of the United States, were published for the government of the armies of the United States in the field. Section 13 of these instructions is as follows:

"Military jurisdiction is of two kinds—first, that which is confined and defined by statute; second, that which is derived from the common law of war. Military offenses under statute law must be tried in manner therein directed, but military offenses which do not come within the statute must be tried and punished under the common law of war. The character of courts which exercise these jurisdictions depends upon the local laws of each particular country. In the armies of the United States the first is exercise by courts martial, while cases which do not come within the rules and articles of jurisdiction conferred by statute on courts martial, are tried by military commissions."

All the authorities which I have been able to examine upon this subject harmonize with these instructions. According to the laws of war, there is nothing more sacred than a flag of truce dispatched in good faith, and there can be no greater act of perfidy and treachery than assassination of its bearers after they have been acknowledged and received by those to whom they are sent. No statute of the United States makes this act a crime, and therefore it is not punishable under the rules and articles of war; and if punishable at all, must be through a power derived from the usages of war kindred to the act in question. Bad faith is the breaking of his parole by a paroled prisoner. When the United States were at war with Mexico several officers of the Mexican army were tried by a military commission, composed of officers of the United States army, and convicted and sentenced to be shot and executed for breaking their parole. Numerous trials of a similar nature took place during the war of the rebellion, but there are no statutory provisions whatever on the subject, and the whole power of the military authorities in such cases is derived from the usages of war.

On the twenty-third of August, 1865, a military commission, duly appointed, assembled in the city of Washington for the trial of Henry Wirz, who pleaded, among other things, that a military commission had no jurisdiction over either his person or the subject matter of the charges and specifications, being a tribunal unauthorized by either statute, military law, martial law, or well established usage. But this plea was overruled, and he was convicted upon several charges, one of which was murder in violation of the laws and customs of war, and after sentence he was hung for his crimes. All the proceedings in this case derived their authority and vitality from the common law of war. Certain persons, it will be remembered, were tried and convicted in the same way for the assassination of President Lincoln.

Attorney General Speed, in discussing this question, [Opinions, vol. 11, p. 297,] says: "We have seen that when war comes the laws and usages of war come also, and that during war they are part of the laws of the land. Under the Constitution Congress may define and punish offences against these laws, but in default of Congress defining those laws and prescribing a punishment for their infraction and mode of proceeding to ascertain whether an offense has been committed and that punishment is to be inflicted, the army must be governed by the laws and usages of war, as understood and practiced by the civilized nations of the world. Again, if the prisoner be a regular unoffending soldier of the opposite party to war, he should be treated with all the courtesy and kindness consistent with his safe custody. If he has offended against the laws of war. he should have such trial and punishment as the laws of war require. A spy, though a prisoner of war, may be tried, condemned and executed by military tribunal without a breach of the Constitution. A bushwhacker, jayhawker, bandit of war, rebel, assassin, being public enemies, may be tried, condemned and executed as offenders against the laws of war. The law of nations, which is the result of the experience and wisdom of ages, has decided that jayhawkers, banditers, &c., are offenders against the law of nature and of war, and as such amenable to the military. Our Constitution has made these laws part of the law of the land. [See also Vattel, 359; Wheaton's Int. Law, 406; Woolsey's Int. Law, 220; Hallock's Int. Law, 406.]

In Milligan's case, [4 Wallace], the court holds, under the circumstances therein stated, a military commission to be illegal. But the facts there are entirely different from those under consideration. Milligan was a resident of a State not in rebellion. The courts were open and unobstructed for his prosecution. He was neither a prisoner of war, nor attached in any way to the military or naval service of the United States.

According to the instructions, heretofore referred to, no civil tribunal has jurisdiction in the case disclosed by the papers before me. Sections 40 and 41 thereof are as follows:

"SEC. 40. There exists no law or body of authoritative rules of action between hostile armies, except that branch of the law of nature and nations, which is called the law and usage of war on land.

"SEC. 41. All municipal law of the ground on which armies stand, of countries to which they belong, is silent and of no effect between armies in the field."

Manifestly these rules are to a great extent, if not altogether, correct. For it cannot be pretended that the United States soldier is guilty of murder if he kills a public enemy in battle, which would be the case if the municipal law was in force and applicable to an act committed under such circumstances. All the laws and customs of civilized warfare may not be applicable to an armed conflict with Indian tribes upon our Western frontier, but the circumstances attending the assassination of Canby and Thomas are such as to make their murder as much a violation of the laws of savages as of civilized warfare; and the Indian concerned in it fully understood the baseness and treachery of their act. It is difficult to define exactly the relations of the Indian tribes to the United States, but as they have been recognized as independent communities for treaty-making purposes, and as they frequently carry on organized wars, they may properly, as it seems to me, be held subject to those rules of warfare which make a negotiation for peace after hostilities possible, and which make perfidy like that in question punishable by military authority.

Doubtless the war with the Modocs is practically ended, unless some of them should escape and renew hostilities; but it is the right of the United States, as there is no agreement for peace, to determine for themselves whether anything more ought to be done for the protection of the country or punishment of the crimes growing out of the war. Section fifty-nine of said instructions is as follows:

"A prisoner of war remains answerable for his crime committed against the captors, army or people, committed before he was captured, and for which he has not been punished by his own authorities."

My conclusion, therefore, is that a Military Commission may be appointed to try such of the Modoc Indians now in custody as are charged with offences against the recognized laws of war, and that if upon such trial any are found guilty they may be subjected to such punishment as those laws require or justify.

Very respectfully, your ob't. serv't.,
GEO. H. WILLIAMS,
Attorney General.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The President and Secretary of War have already been informed of the opinion of Attorney General Williams that such of the Modocs as are charged with offenses against the recognized laws of war may be tried and punished by Military Commission. The War Department, in accordance with this opinion, send instructions to General Davis through General Schofield.

There is no doubt the Commission will be organized without delay and the trial commenced according to the regulations of the army. The proceeding and findings of a Military Commission, where the sentence is death, are transmitted to Washington for the review and approval of the President before the sentence can be carried into effect. Several weeks must unavoidably pass before the punishment of the Modocs can take place.

EVIDENCE AGAINST THE SAVAGES—IDENTIFICATION OF MURDERERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 8.—The following dispatches were received from Yreka this afternoon:

BOYLE'S CAMP, Tule Lake Peninsula, June 6.—Soon after the arrival of the Modoc prisoners at this camp, Gen. Davis sent word to the settlers of the Tule Lake and Lost River country. He desired them to come and identify the murderers. Among those who responded to the call were Mrs. Boddy and her daughter, Mrs. Schiera, women who were widowed by the Modocs. Boddy and Schiera took up three quarter sections of land near the mouth of Lost river, last August, with their families, and settled in the country. On morning of November 19, Captain Jackson's camp attacked Jack and his party on Lost river, and compelled them to retire. Hooka Jim and his party were on the north side of the river from Jack, but knew of his defeat. The settlers were murdered by Hooka Jim and his associates. The agent of the Yainox reservation had promised them that the offensive movement against the Indians should be made known to the settlers. Mr. Boddy, his team without a driver, and the blood upon the wagon was the first intimation of the terrible tragedy the women received. Before noon they found the bodies of the murdered men. They also met the Modocs, Hooka Jim, Long Jim, Curly Headed Doctor, One eyed Mose, Rock Dave, Humped Jerry and Mrs. Hooka Jim, who were implicated in the crime. While the Indians went to the house to find more male victims the women escaped, traveled day and night and suffered many hardships, and reached Mr. Van Rapp's completely exhausted. The General received the women kindly, assigned them to a tent and promised to assist them in recovering the stolen goods.

This morning Hooka Jim and Steamboat Frank were taken to the tent, accompanied by the women. Hooka Jim was identified by Mrs. Boddy as one of the Indians concerned in the massacre. He said Long Jim took a long purse containing eight hundred dollars, and he took a short purse. The women here became excited. Mrs. Schiera drew a pistol and started for Steamboat Frank, and Mrs. Boddy drew a knife and dashed at Hooka Jim. General Davis stepped in a moment and secured both weapons. During the struggle the General received a slight wound in the palm of the hand, near the thumb.

Capt. Jack and his comrades seeing Hooka Jim and Frank traveling to and fro at will and armed this evening, he became greatly excited and gave vent his rage in a fiery oration. He raised in his chains with Schonchin and recited his grievances. The officer of the guard came in and compelled him to desist. There are now thirteen Modocs under guard.

FAIRCHILD'S RANCHE, June 8—2 A. M.—At eight o'clock yesterday morning John Fairchild and his brother Burgess, together with Bogus Charley and Shacknasty Jim, left here with the Modoc prisoners captured in this neighborhood for Boyle's camp. 3 A. M.—Other Indians lurking in this vicinity will most likely be captured in a few days.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 9.—Dispatches from Boyle's Camp, dated yesterday, relate the particulars of the atrocities of the massacre of Modoc prisoners, it is supposed by Oregon Volunteers. Saturday morning James Fairchild and about twelve other men left Fairchild's Ranche, Cottonwood creek, with seventeen Modoc captives, women and children, including Shacknasty Jim, Bogus Charley, Tchee Jack, Pony and Little John. The Indians were in a wagon drawn by four mules. At the crossing of Lost river the party encountered Oregon Volunteers under the command of Captain Hizier. The soldiers gathered about the wagon and questioned Fairchild. The latter told them the Modocs were all Hot Creeks except Little John, and that there were no charges against them. Fairchild undertook to push on to Boyle's camp, and the volunteers retired to camp near Crawley's. On the road he noticed men ahead, riding to Rock's point, as if to intercept him. When the team approached, one presented a needle gun at Fairchild, and said, "Get down you old white-headed ——." "By what authority?" said Fairchild. "By mine; I am going to kill the Indians and you, too," was the reply. Their leaders caught hold of the mules, unhitched and cut the harness. Fairchild, clinging to the lines, leaped to the ground. The poor wretches implored for mercy and begged Fairchild to save them. The warriors were unarmed, knew that resistance was useless, and were the coolest in the party, though facing inevitable death, but the women and children shrieked, groaned and wept piteously. Fairchild says he had nothing but a small pistol. Six inches from his ear was the muzzle of a needle gun. He says the tears came to his eyes, and he mingled his voice with those of the Modocs, in the hope that the massacre might be avoided. Fairchild says: "Oh, it was a terrible scene; I never shall forget it. I shudder when I think of what I saw and heard. The tearful voices of those women and children still ring in my ears." But the cowardly hounds were not to be baulked. A shot, and Little John lay dead in the bed of the wagon with a bullet in his brain. The mules dashed away with Fairchild and tangled him in the lines. Five more shots in rapid succession and the remaining warriors were dead. Little John's squaw had a frightful wound in the shoulder. Away ahead in the road, in the direction of Boyle's camp, was a cloud of dust, indicating the approach of a team. The murderers espied the dust, and in a moment were riding rapidly away. Sergeant Murphy, of Battery G, Fourth Artillery, with ten men and teamsters, came by the team. The sergeant took charge of affairs and remained with his men on the ground. Fairchild and teamster, the wounded squaw and her two children came at two o'clock this morning. Fairchild reached Gen. Davis's headquarters and related his story. Teams, with escort, were at once sent after the prisoners, dead and alive. No steps have been taken for the apprehension of the felons who performed the bloody work. It is generally supposed Oregon volunteers are guilty. Fairchild is of that opinion himself. The warriors killed were not charged with murder and those who knew them best say they have only participated in open fight. Everyone here condemns the affair as atrocious and without excuse. There is no doubt but the murders were carried out upon a carefully arranged plan, as Fairchild noticed horsemen on the road ahead and behind him when the shots were fired. Had John Fairchild instead of James been present, another murder might have been added to the list, as the Oregonians are bitter in their hatred of John. the old man, and other Californians.

BOYLE'S CAMP, June 8, 3 P. M.—An interview between General Davis, Jack and Schonchin has just terminated. The Modoc chief says he was incited to his cruel warfare by Allen Daniel, chief of the Klamaths. He also denied having killed General Canby, and laid the blame on his boys. Schonchin told the same story.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 9.—The news of the massacre of the Modoc captives received here creates universal surprise and indignation. The atrocity is loudly denounced by every one.

FIRE RECORD.

Carpenter Shop at Delaware, Ohio, Burned.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

DELAWARE, OHIO, June 7, 1873.

Judge Powell's barn, used as a carpenter shop, together with a frame building, material and tools, was destroyed by fire last evening. Loss $1,000; no insurance. Supposed incendiarism.

Destructive Fire at Cincinnati—Loss $170,000.

CINCINNATI, June 8.—A fire, doing $170,000 damage, occurred in this city to-day, burning fourteen hundred barrels of coal oil, twenty-five freight cars, mostly loaded with lumber, in the yard with three million feet, chiefly hard lumber, and seventeen dwellings, most of them small frame cottages. At half past twelve o'clock, when it broke out, four alarms were sounded, calling out the entire department, with reserve engines from Covington and Newport, which came over and aided. The fire broke out in the yard of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, in an open frame storage shed, about three hundred feet long, situated on the south side of the road, between Smith and Park streets. This shed contained fourteen hundred barrels of coal oil, shipped here from Parkersburg, and stored for dealers in this city. Rumors are numerous as to how the fire caught. It is generally believed that a lot of boys playing set it on fire. A young man crossing the bridge over the road on Smith street, says he first saw in the shed a flame not larger than a hat, then saw it burst suddenly up, with several successive explosions, enveloping the entire building. Two private watchmen employed by the railroad, arrived on the spot before the first barrel exploded, and commenced rolling the barrels away, when other explosions occurred so rapidly that they with difficulty escaped. Locomotives attempted to draw the cars off the series of adjoining tracks in the yard, but were unable to approach on account of the intense heat. Twenty cars were shoved by hand from the track most distant from the shed. Ten of the cars left exposed to the fire were loaded with sulphur, the remaining fifteen were freighted with tan bark and lumber. Sulphur fume interfered with the fighting of the fire. W. H. Lancaster, of the Marietta road, was seriously injured by inhaling them while trying to save the cars. Ten of the cars were burnt to the ground, most of them utterly destroyed, while the remaining fifteen, with their contents, were badly damaged. This loss of cars and freight falls on the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad. Thirty-seven hundred dollars' worth of marble, in blocks, in the yard, was crumbled to pieces. South of the shed the fire spread to the lumber yard of E. Roberts & Co., extending on the north side of Second street, from Smith street nearly to Park street. This was soon entirely enveloped in flames. The lumber was piled high and close. Right across Second street from the burning lumber, sixty feet distant from it were three immense iron receivers of the Gas Works. The Gas Company kept ten men on top of the tanks with hose, throwing water on the heated iron. These receivers on the side next to the fire were red hot and momentarily in danger of explosion, an event which would have been certain death to the men on top. The fire companies did all the intense heat would permit them. The men at last had to forsake the gas holders, but by this time the coal oil had all burned up and only the lumber yards and burning dwellings on Second, Park and South Pearl street remained to be quenched. The department soon got control of the fire and the gas reservoirs were out of danger.

The heat was so intense as to fracture the stone rims of the gas tanks across Second street. The fire communicated to the fence of the coal yard of the Gas Company, which it completely charred. On Second street near Park, on east side of Park street between Second and South Pearl, and on South Pearl from Park street east to the lumber yard all the dwellings were swept off. There were seventeen of them, four of which were two-story bricks, the remainder one and two-story frames. They were occupied by about forty families, most of them poor, who were turned out homeless. They succeeded in saving the greater part of their portable household goods. A stable with two horses was consumed, The principal losers of the dwellings were the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, Wm Bristol, Mr. E. H. Tador, Michael Benneman, Mrs. Stewart, James Blubber and Phebe Gilmore. The losses will foot up about as follows: E. Roberts & Co., lumber yard, $100,000; Marietta Railroad, in cars and freight, $25,000; coal oil, largely owned by two firms, Alex. McDonald & Burkhardt & Co., $12,000; dwelling houses, $25,000; marble and stone, $3,800; household goods, horses, damages to gas property, loss of shed and damage to Marrietta Railroad yard, $4,200; insurance on lumber yard of Roberts & Co., $40,000.

In amount of destruction the fire was comparatively small, but in its perilous nature it never had its equal. Fortunately the fire broke out in midday, during a calm at the outset, after which a slight south wind turned the flames from the Gas Works. Directly east of it were the large depots and several immense factories of furniture and other articles, using much wood. The immense elevator was scorched, but not fired, just east of it. A smart gale from the west would have left the lower level of the city, along the river, at the mercy of the flames. The insurance on the dwellings is comparatively light, probably one fourth of their value. At ten o'clock to-night the lumber-yard lights that part of the city, and the engines are still playing.

Destruction of the Steamer Meteor and Other Property.

DETROIT, MICH., June 7.—A fire on the steamer Meteor broke out around the smoke stack and was immediately found to be beyond control. A large number of passengers were aboard who reached the dock with difficulty, and it is believed none perished. The Meteor was a first-class boat, valued at $90,000, was on her up trip and had nearly a full load of freight from Buffalo and Cleveland for Lake Superior ports; its value or amount of insurance unknown here. The Meteor was owned by J. L. Whiting & Co., Detroit, and insured for about $50,000. The warehouse and freight sheds of Buckley & Co were destroyed, together with a large quantity of freight. Loss on buildings $45,000; insurance about $28,000.

American Commissioners at Vienna.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Letters from Vienna report the following United States Commissioners as having been assigned to arrange and supervise the exhibition in the American department. Very few of the exhibitors from this country being present: On mining and metallurgy, Howard Painter; agriculture, S. A. Warder; food, E. N. Horsford; iron and steel, G. Mendenhall; paper, G. N. Silcock; machinery, G. A. Stanberry; philosophical instruments, R. R. Lines; musical instruments, T. M. Lowe; education, J. D. Philbrick.

FROM MANSFIELD, OHIO.

A New Political Movement Misses Fire the First Time—Congregational Church Edifice Dedicated.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, OHIO, June 8, 1873.

A Workingmen's or Farmers' Convention was held in the Court House in this city yesterday. The call had been numerously signed by men of both parties, and considerable interest was manifested by our local politicians as to what was its intention, and what it would result in. At the hour fixed for the meeting, 11 A. M., a large representation was present, including many of the most substantial farmers of the county. The Convention was called to order by the appointment of Henry An as President and General R. Brinkerhoff as Secretary. Committees on permanent organization, resolutions, and an order of business, were appointed, and the meeting adjourned until one o'clock. After the opening of the afternoon session, permanent organization was effected by calling John G. Walker to the chair and General Brinkerhoff was continued as Secretary. The different committees reported. The report of the Committee on Resolutions, consisting of twenty-two whereases, etc., denounced the present political organizations as corrupt and unworthy of confidence, repudiating the salary grab and increase of salary, the Credit Mobilier, railroad, Congressional and all other rings, the donations of public lands, and extoling free trade as a reform on which hangs our National prosperity.

The reading of the resolutions produced great excitement. Speeches were made by General Brinkerhoff in their support and by Messrs. Graham, Roe and Wallace denouncing in the most violent terms the attempt to turn the Convention over to the Liberal Republicans, in which General Brinkerhoff, the assumed leader and champion of the movement, was handled without gloves. The opposition seemed to come principally from the Republican element in the body, the Democrats apparently enjoying the fact that the Convention was likely to break up in a row, and relieve them from any danger in their local nominations shortly to be made. After a full discussion the resolutions were laid on the table by a decisive vote, and the Convention adjourned, without a platform, to meet again on June 23d, at which time they will confer as to whether they will nominate a legislative and county ticket. The general impression seems to prevail that too much Brinkerhoff has nullified what might have been a formidable movement in our local and State politics.

The new Congregational church edifice was dedicated to-day, the other churches of the city omitting their services to attend the exercises. Rev. M. E. Strieby, of New York, preached the dedicatory sermon in the morning, and Rev. Dr. E. B. Maxwell, of Cincinnati, a former pastor, in the evening. The clergy of the city generally attended and took part in the solemnities. In the afternoon the annual temperance meeting of all the Sabbath schools of the city was held and addressed by the visiting and home clergymen. The edifice is one of the finest of the kind in the West. The main audience room including galleries, seating comfortably twelve hundred persons. The cost of the building was about one hundred thousand dollars. Dr. E. B. Fairfield is the regular pastor.

THE FIVE-TWENTIES.

Twenty Millions Called for Redemption—Interest to Cease September 6, 1873.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The following circular was issued to-day for the redemption of 5 20 bonds of 1862:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, LOAN DIVISION,
June 6, 1873.

By virtue of the authority given by the act of Congress, approved July 14th, 1870, entitled an "act to authorize the refunding of the National debt," I hereby give notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds herein below designated, known as 5-20 bonds, will be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in the City of Washington, on and after the 6th day of September, 1873, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day, that is to say, coupon bonds known as "third series," act February 25th, 1862, dated May 1st, 1862, as follows: Coupon bonds, fifty dollars, No. 1,201 to 6,200 inclusive; one hundred dollars, No. 4,783 to 20,000, inclusive; five hundred dollars, No. 3,001 to 10,700, inclusive; one thousand dollars, No. 5,734 to 22,600, inclusive—total, $16,000,000. Registered bonds, fifty dollars, No. 1,234 to 1,320, inclusive; one hundred dollars, No. 8,804 to 9,550, inclusive; five hundred dollars, No. 5,361 to 5,700, inclusive; one thousand dollars, No. 20,681 to 23,800, inclusive; five thousand dollars, No. 6,403 to 7,500, inclusive; ten thousand dollars, No. 7,093 to 9,680, inclusive—total, $4,000,000; grand total, $20,000,000. Of the amount outstanding embraced in the numbers as above, sixteen millions dollars are coupon bonds and four million registered bonds.

The coupon bonds of the act of February 25th, 1862, were issued in four distinct series. The bonds of the first series, all of which have been previously called for redemption, were printed in green tint and have no designation of "series" upon them. The bonds of the "second series," all of which have been previously called for redemption, were printed in yellow tint, and have the words "second series" on the bonds and "second" on each coupon. The bonds of the "third series," embracing the above numbers, were printed in black, and have the words "third series" on the bonds and "third" on the bond or on each coupon, or both. The bonds of "fourth series" were printed in black, with red numbering, and have the words "fourth series" or "fourth" on them.

United States securities forwarded for redemption should be addressed to "Loan Division, Secretary's office," and all registered bonds should be assigned to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption.

[Signed,] WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON,
Secretary.

Destructive Fire at Toledo, Ohio—Loss $250,000.

TOLEDO, OHIO, June 6.—A fire broke out at nine o'clock this evening in the trunk factory of Brooks, Chase & Crafts, on St. Clair street, between Adams and Madison, which threatens to be the most disastrous that has occurred here for several years. The locality is in the heart of the business portion of the city, and already many stores on Summit staeet are in flames. A fresh wind is blowing from the northeast and it is at present impossible to say where it is likely to be checked. Among the firms occupying the blocks now on fire are: Eaton & Backus, dry goods; M. H. Hunker, confections; Palm Bros, hair goods; T. J. Brown, books; C. H. Buck, merchant tailor; Peter Scott and Wachter Bros., boat stores; Frost & Williams, ladies' furnishing goods; V. W. Granger & Co., merchant tailors; Drake & Wood, ladies' furnishing goods; White & Brand, music store; L. Tankse, jewelry; O. Schroster, notions and fancy goods. The building occupied by the *Daily Commercial* is now on fire.

Twelve o'clock.—At this hour the fire is under partial control, with a fair prospect that it will be stopped at the Gardner block, corner of Summit and Madison streets. Telegrams have been sent to Detroit, Sandusky, Fremont and Adrian for steamers, and one from each of the two last named towns are coming. The *Commercial* office is but slightly injured, the wind carrying the fire away from it in a southerly direction. The flames swept through the alley between Adams and Madison streets and into the rear of the stores fronting on Summit. The names of the occupants, most of which were given in former dispatch. The large dry goods store of Fred. Eaton & Co.; Hunker, confectionary, and W. W. Alcorn, jewelry store, entirely destroyed. The contents of all the stores on the line of the fire are mostly removed, and, though badly damaged, a large portion will be saved. The streets are packed with goods in all directions, and a squad of Zouaves have been detailed to guard them. The trunk factory, in the upper story of which the fire originated, was built as a skating rink and remodelled, was full of stock but little of which was saved. It is impossible as yet to estimate the loss or amount of insurance.

LATER.—The fire is now entirely under control, having spread no further southward than the Gardner block. A steamer from Adrian has arrived and is now at work. The loss will probably reach $250,000; insurance $150,000.

Result of West Point Examinations.

NEW YORK, June 6.—The examination of candidates for admission to West Point Academy, was finished yesterday. Of one hundred and forty-two, seven were rejected on account of physical disabilities, and of the number remaining, forty-nine failed to pass examination. The following are among the successful candidates: Ammon A. Augur, Michigan; John T. Barnett, Indiana; Albert H. Barney, Wisconsin; Geo. W. Baxter, Tennessee, Francis P. Blair, Jr., Missouri; Charles A. Bradley, Illinois; William W. Conley, Indiana; Mathias W. Day, Ohio; Millard F. Eggleston, Indiana; Galvin Esterly, Kansas; H. F. French, at large; Thomas B. Gibson, Missouri; John N. Glass, Tennessee; H. T. Hammond, Idaho; J. F. C. Hegewald, Indiana; William Holabird, at large; P. T. Jenkins, at large; James D. Mann, Indiana; James A. Maney, Tennessee; Solon F. Massey, Ohio; George E. Medill, Wisconsin; D. M. McDonald, Tennessee; Stephen C. Mills, Illinois; F. E. Patterson, Minnesota; Theo. C. Perry, Illinois; David Price, Jr., Iowa; S. K. Radford, at large; Stanley P. Rogers, Missouri; Robert E. Safford, Ohio; Chas. P. Scoville, Ohio; H. A. Springett, Ohio; John D. Sullivan, Missouri; H. P. Thayer, at large; Albert Todd, Kansas; M. P. Thorington, Iowa; Samuel P. Wayman, Kentucky; W. E. Wilder, Michigan; E. F. Wilcox, at large; Richard H. Wilson, Illinois; Wm. P. Wood, Illinois. Among the cadets are the two colored candidates.

Expulsion of Priests from Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 1.—Foster the new American Minister arrived on the 27th ultimo. The foreign priests, who recently had been in custody, have been expelled from the country, the government styling them "pernicious foreigners." The American Minister interfered in behalf of two naturalized Irishmen, but Tejada refused to allow them to remain. The arrest of these priests is considered a clear indication of the willingness of the President to protect the Church party, although he had hitherto been considered as having a leaning in favor of the priests. The journals are warmly discussing the matter of the expulsion. Three sick foreign priests were allowed to remain temporarily, upon giving bail to leave the country immediately upon their recovery. These found an asylum in private houses. Nearly all of them are very old.

Advices from Guatemala state that the President has issued a decree granting religious liberty. A number of Protestant churches will be erected.

Mexican Feeling on the McKenzie Expedition.

NEW ORLEANS, June 8, via Matamoras.—The *Voz Publica*, government organ, in an editorial headed "Invasion," severely criticises General McKenzie's expedition into Mexico in pursuit of the Kickapoo Indians, denouncing the act as an aggression committed upon a nation that is too weak to resist, and intended to serve as a pretext to seize additional territory. The government of Mexico is urged to exact immediate reparation for this violation of her sovereignty, and concludes by saying that if it is not complied with, it will be found that the Mexico of to-day is not the Mexico of 1846. It is supposed this article reflects the sentiments of the government received from the City of Mexico by telegraph, and is put forward to test the feelings of the people of the frontier of the Mexican States.

Verdict Against a Life Insurance Company—Farmers' League.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ZANESVILLE, OHIO, June 7, 1873.

In the case of Mrs. Caldwell against the Union Life Insurance Company, of Cincinnati, the jury rendered a verdict against the company for the full amount of insurance. Mr. Caldwell insured his life in this company, and when the agent went to deliver the policy, late Saturday evening, Mr. Caldwell told him to call on Monday morning, as he had no money out of bank. On Sunday he was killed by an accident.

A large number of farmers held a meeting here to-day, for the purpose of forming a Farmers' League. John McEwan was elected President.

Dead Man Found Floating.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LA GRANGE, O., June 7, 1873.

A dead man was found floating in the river three-quarters of a mile above this place, at eleven o'clock to-day. The Coroner's jury decided that he came to his death by being drowned. The appearances indicated that he had been in the river for two or three months, and his identity could not be determined. He was about five feet ten inches in height, had on blue striped pants, black vest, white shirt, gray flannel undershirt, and one Congress gaiter. On his person was found twenty dollars and eighty cents.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1873.

The Washington correspondent of the Toledo *Blade* says that the name of Mr. Waite, President of the Ohio Constitutional Convention, is before the President for appointment to the Chief Justiceship of the Supreme Court. Mr. Waite is undoubtedly a man of weight; but he is young yet: can't he afford to wait?

The Oregon volunteers, in the wanton massacre of a party of unarmed Modocs who were under the protection of the government, have shown themselves as brutal and as treacherous as the Modocs who slew Canby and Thomas. The Indians, however, have the advantage of being able to urge that they knew no better—an excuse the Oregon assassins cannot avail themselves of.

The Warren (Pa.) *Mail* speaks very highly of Hon. I. G. Gordon as a candidate for Supreme Judge. It says:

> "Our complex and important oil interests and land titles in Western Pennsylvania, had a representative in Judge Thompson. Now that he is no longer on the bench we should still be represented by a man with a local knowledge and practice in such cases. For this Judge Gordon would be qualified in the highest degree. In our Convention last year he stood high. This year we hope to see him the first choice of the Convention as he is of the people in Western Pennsylvania who know him best."

The United States government has appointed a military commission to try Captain Jack and some of his comrades for the murder of Canby and Thomas under the sanctities of a flag of truce. That these Indian cut-throats deserve the halter no one can dispute; but, can the government lay its heavy hand upon them while those Oregon volunteers are still at large who fired upon and killed a party of Indians under the protection of the National flag? After hunting all over the lava beds for the fugitive Indians, it must institute a similarly effective hunt after the Oregonian murderers, who are fugitives from its justice, or be content to be classed as partial and one-sided.

Mr. James C. Wharton, for many years connected with the press in Wheeling, writes some reminiscences of the Liberty Party movement in Virginia to the Wheeling *Intelligencer*, in which he says:

> Mr. Lanman, in his Dictionary of Congress, is in error in saying Mr. Chase's movement in organizing the Liberty or Birney party, was in 1845. It was in 1844, and the vote for Birney in New York defeated Mr. Clay.

Both Mr. Lanman and Mr. Wharton are wrong. Mr. Chase did not organize the Liberty Party, but joined it years after it was organized. The Liberty Party was organized in 1840, and although but few votes were polled, there were electoral tickets for Birney in nearly every Northern State.

We see it stated that Congressman Randall, of this State, who is Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and also the Democratic leader of the House of Representatives at Washington, is preparing an able speech, to be delivered when Congress next meets, in which he will defend the back pay grab, and administer a scathing rebuke to those members who, having seen the error of their ways, have either refused or returned their money. He voted for the increase and the back pay, and has taken his share of the swag; and we admire his courage more than his prudence in coming to the defense of that unpopular measure. We now understand, also, why the Democratic State Committee failed to denounce the back-pay and make it an issue in the ensuing campaign. Randall could not be expected to put his sign-manual to *that;* but why does he not stop the Democratic papers of the State from making asses of themselves on that subject?

The examinations made by Secretary Robeson, at the Washington Navy Yard, of the returned members of the Polaris expedition, has rendered one thing certain: that the sensational stories published on the authority of the New York *Herald*, when these survivors of that expedition returned, were false; that Capt. Hall was not poisoned, and Esquimaux Joe never said that he was; that the parting between the Polaris and the rescued party was wholly accidental, and none of the party ever said anything else; and that, generally, the sensational stories heretofore reported are without any good foundation. As a general rule, it is always safe to take any reports given on the authority of the New York *Herald* with a very great many grains of allowance. The Secretary of the Navy will have all the evidence taken written out, and with a report, which will be prepared by Professor Henry, will make the whole thing public, so that the people can judge for themselves. The publication will be made in a few days.

The Rochester (Minn.) *Record*, referring to the recent decision of the Minnesota Supreme Court in favor of legislative control over railway fares and freight charges, says:

> "The people of Minnesota have accomplished a sweeping and overwhelming victory over the railway monopolies, which have heretofore oppressed them, and with the bewildering suddenness of a dream they find themselves transformed from the slaves of transportation to the masters and dictators of their former insolent rulers. The railways have heretofore had their heels on the necks of the people. Presto, change! With a single shifting of the scene the people have their heels on the necks of the monopolies!"

The people of Minnesota are much more to be congratulated on the fact that this decision came from the bench as a pure question of law. The members of the court were not chosen for the express purpose of rendering such a decision, as the Judges in Illinois have lately been, but have rendered their decision impartially and without the bias of previously understood opinions. Their judgment, therefore, carries the greater weight with it.

The Marquette Mining *Journal* calls attention to the fact that while Michigan furnishes the iron ore for one-third of the iron produced in the United States, it is nearly the lowest on the list of States producing manufactured iron, and this notwithstanding the fact that it possesses coal in abundance and of good quality. Wisconsin, a State without either coal or ore, manufactured 37,284 tons of iron rails in 1872, whilst Michigan turned out only 9,883 tons.

Michigan is one of those States that imagines its mission is exclusively agricultural. Its population is devoted mainly to the production of cereals, for which it has to seek a market hundreds of miles off. If the mineral wealth possessed by that State, were combined with its agricultural wealth, it would be one of the richest States in the Union. Its farms need the accompaniment of factories to show their real value and it is one of the grave sins of Free Trade that it has so egregiously misled an entire people to neglect their mineral resources to their own impoverishment and material injury.

STOKES AND WALWORTH.

By the unanimous action of the grand jury an indictment for murder in the first degree has been preferred against young Walworth. It is perhaps a not insignificant coincidence that the newspaper which reports this fact as one of the incidents of the day, also contains the announcement that, by the unanimous decision of the Court of Appeals, Stokes, the murderer of Fisk, is to have another trial. In the minds of intelligent readers no surprise is excited by the additional statement made by the same paper that, when again placed on trial Stokes will be able to produce fresh evidence of the most satisfactory tenor. In fact, glancing back over the history of the case, the intelligent reader is prepared to learn without surprise that the little affair which has caused Stokes so much trouble, has been grossly misrepresented to and misunderstood by the public from the beginning. Ignorant of the new testimony to be produced, we can easily fancy that the effect of it will be, not only to acquit him of all blame in the matter, but to show that in it he acted in a manner adapted to awaken the admiration of contemporaries and to command the gratitude of posterity. Hence it may appear that Stokes has been the victim of the most atrocious persecution. If this fact, so discreditable to the public of New York, shall be clearly brought out at the trial, it is reasonable to anticipate that very energetic efforts will be put forth to indemnify the sufferer for his wrongs. Full compensation is of course impossible. But New Yorkers are proverbially generous and magnanimous; they have grand conceptions of their obligations to themselves, as well as to others, and who will pretend to limit their enthusiasm in the attempt duly to honor a distinguished citizen whom they had so foully, albeit unintentionally, wronged? A bronze statue in Central Park is the feeblest expression of homage one can think of as an appropriate recognition of such merit and such martyrdom for its sake. Seriously, we suppose that the acquittal of Fisk's murderer may safely be regarded as one of the most certain of future events.

The Walworth case, in its elements of fact and imagination, bears a considerable resemblance to the Stokes case. The family of each culprit belongs to what is called the better or higher class or classes of the American social system; in other words, leaving claims derived from ancestry out of view, the two families are qualified, so far as mere education and position are concerned, for association with each other. Each possesses extensive connections more or less wealthy, and to each pertain the means and opportunities of exerting influence upon the most important agencies by which public opinion is moved. That Stokes' family enjoy these advantages has been made sufficiently apparent since his confinement in prison, and the Walworth family are still more influential. Reuben Hyde Walworth, L.L. D., the parricide's grandfather, known throughout the country as Chancellor Walworth, Judge Story pronounced "the greatest equity jurist then living," and Chancellor Kent's testimony to his merits was equally strong. In the religious circles of the country also he was, in his time, held in great honor for piety and Christian activity, and in the same circles his memory is still revered. His personal character appears to have been imposing. Mr. Charles O'Conor, a few days ago, referred to him as "a grand old man whom he reverenced." Though despising hereditary aristocracy Americans are not deficient in respect for ancestral worth, and when children do not, by their conduct, dishonor an eminent father, they receive some distinction from the lustre of his name. Even more distant kindred derive a measure of credit from the same source, and there can be no doubt that the influence of the last Chancellor of New York is still an effective force, not only in surviving relatives but in tens of thousands of persons who merely knew and remember his character.

Another feature of resemblance between the two cases, that of Stokes and that of Walworth, consists in the sympathy enlisted for the criminal in each case by the character of his victim. Though Fisk and Mansfield Walworth were as unlike as two men well could be, they were both of such evil character and reputation that the death of neither seemed a loss to the community. It may be a shocking thing to say, but there are probably few disinterested persons who do not in their hearts regard the removal of Fisk as a positive public benefit. The feeling is also common that the fate of the man was the proper and legitimate outcome of his own chosen career, the natural ending of the piece. And these feelings have undoubtedly had great influence upon the case of his murderer. It is already manifest that the defense of young Walworth will be made to rest chiefly upon the utter badness of the murdered man. He seems either to have left no friends behind him to publish a word in his defense, or else to have been the monster whom the friends of the parricide describe. In truth, the fate of the man is tragical far beyond the bounds of ordinary tragedy. Having been murdered by his own son, the relatives of both, in order to save the murderer, are forced to reveal whatever of evil they know about his victim. The story in outline is that he abused his wife and wrote her letters in which he threatened to kill her and her children. Frank Walworth, the son, having grown up to regard him not only as a stranger but as the bitterest and most dangerous enemy of his mother and himself, and forced continually to brood over their wretched family troubles, at length resolved to settle them by destroying their cause. The facts as stated by the young man himself to the Coronor seem to bear no other interpretation. Having called on his father to promise that he would behave better in future, the promise was given, but in a manner which Frank thought implied insincerity; whereupon he shot the promiser and at once gave himself up to the police. Neither then nor since has the young man betrayed either excitement or anxiety, but has constantly and consistently acted like a person who had done the most natural thing in the world. Indeed, he makes no secret of his own conviction that he has done nothing of which people should disapprove.

In the absence of such details as will be laid before a jury, and in view of the facts as they have been published in the newspapers, it seems not difficult to form a probably correct judgment on the case. Like Stokes' crime, the crime of young Walworth is plainly the product of the lax administration of justice for which certain parts of the country have been long notorious. Accustomed from time to time for years to hear that persons under extraordinary provocations had taken the law into their own hands, and yet had been not only acquitted but applauded, they merely followed the evil example, hoping for or most likely confident of equal impunity. So long as such examples are tolerated they will certainly find an increasing number of imitators, and the more respectable socially and intellectually the examples the more disastrous to society the consequences. And while society tolerates impunity in such cases as those referred to, it is not only idle but unjust to insist on a rigorous execution of the law in the cases of ignorant offenders with whom fear of punishment is the only or chief barrier to the gratification of their violent passions.

THINGS IN SPAIN.

Persons who have given any attention to the course of events in Spain feel no surprise at the proclamations of a Federal Republic by the Constituent Cortes. In view of the political elements of which the Assembly is composed nothing else was to be expected. At the elections which closed on the 14th of May, conservatives of all classes, in accordance with the advice of their leaders and with a resolution formed beforehand, abstained from voting. The only exceptions occurred in certain districts remote from the capital where some twenty-five anti-republican Deputies were chosen, whose influence in the Cortes will probably be insignicant. Then there are a few socialist Deputies of the class irreconcilable. But the great majority, more than three hundred in a body consisting of less than four hundred members, are pronounced friends of the form of government which has just been proclaimed. How far they can be said to represent the views of the Spanish nation is sufficiently apparent from the facts that some of them, nominally representing extensive districts, were returned by less than two hundred votes, and that even in Madrid only a fourth of all the electors voted. Thus the monarchists of all parties making no effort to disturb, or in any way interfere with the elections, seemed to give up the contest, and to permit the Federalists to arrange the government of the country in their own mode. It would appear that an election occasion in Switzerland or in the United States never passed off more peacefully than this election in turbulent Spain, notwithstanding the momentous results which were suspended on its issue.

It would, however, be a mistake to ascribe the phenomenon either to the growth of republicanism or to a resolution on the part of the Monarchists to suppress their aspirations and to accept popular institutions. While it is true that the republic has been steadily gaining adherents among its former enemies, most of the persons who abstained from voting are as fixed and resolute as ever in opposition. The object of their policy, as explained by President Figueras, seems to be "to create a vacuum around the actual government;" in other words, to let it alone in a certain sense, by refusing to recognize it, and thus force upon it the discredit of relative insignificance. Really to let it alone is far from their thought, and conspiracies are rife in all quarters, almost every important house being the center of a combination working darkly in favor of one or another of the candidates for the throne.

And yet the prospects of the Federal republic are certainly brighter than they have heretofore been. In several battles lately the Carlists have been utterly routed, and the counsels of the party are distracted by divisions. Dorregaray, the only one of their generals who could boast of much success, has been deprived of his command, and certain mountain passes within the seat of the war, the possession of which was essential to their military operations, are now held by the republicans. In being driven ignominiously from Barcelona, the Carlists have suffered a still heavier blow, as their occupation of that city was the indispensable condition of the loan which their agents hoped to negotiate in England. Outside of the northern provinces Don Carlos seems to have few supporters in the country, and even in those provinces he is said to be a favorite only with the uninstructed multitude, the leaders of the party having no confidence in his fitness to reign. Indeed, whatever may be the fate of the republic, sagacious Spaniards think it impossible that Don Carlos can ever become king. And the prospects of some other aspirants at one time quite favorable have already dwindled away into thin air. At present, in the opinion of prominent republican leaders, the Spanish nation instead of having to choose between three or four royal candidates and the republic, has a less difficult task. The contest has been so far simplified that Spain must accept either the Federal republic or a constitutional monarchy, with Don Alfonso at its head. "Save me from my friends" is a Spanish proverb. If Don Alfonso could be admitted alone to Spain, it is thought that he might possibly prosper. He is an unobjectionable youth, with some promising qualities. But he could not be admitted alone; if admitted, his mother, the banished ex-queen, would also go in with her relatives, and the old, intolerable state of things would be re-established, to be soon followed by another revolution. Then there would be another opportunity of setting up a republic. But Spain is weary of revolution and longs for quiet times. The people have shown this clearly enough by their comparative patience and self-restraint during the last six months, and there seems really some prospect that the Federal republic just proclaimed may become the permanent government of the country. The separate provinces have always retained a certain measure of independence, and thus present in their existing conditions a substantial ground-work for the new organization. It may be difficult to frame a constitution which shall satisfy the independence or State rights pretensions of the provinces, and yet keep Spain one nation, but Switzerland and the United States have each solved the problem. The men taking the lead in Spain are diligent students of both these republics, and especially of the United States.

DELUSION ABOUT CURRENCY.

Communications in the newspapers and remarks occasionally heard even in business circles, indicate a very prevalent misconception of the just functions of currency. One correspondent writes to call for another issue of greenbacks; while another writer complains that the general commercial interests of the country are suffering from the absorption of its capital by railway and other companies who do business on an extensive scale. The demand and the complaint are equally founded on a mischievous delusion, as several of our contemporaries have already shown. The delusion is that money, regarded as a mere circulating medium, is in itself wealth, instead of being a mere substitute for or representative of wealth. When gold or silver is in question, there is some excuse for the misapprehension, as both gold and silver, called the precious metals, possess a commercial value of their own. But in a country in which for so many years the currency in use has been pieces of cheap paper inscribed with certain words and figures, it is really remarkable that the true nature of the article is not understood by every one. But in despite of the intrinsic worthlessness of the material employed as currency, persons of great intelligence in some directions seem confidently to believe in the power of the government to increase the wealth of the nation by merely multiplying greenbacks, and the same persons with equal assurance believe in the power of companies to embarrass the traffic of the whole country by absorbing an undue proportion of the currency. Perhaps the ideas of these troubled financiers might be cleared up somewhat by a few minutes' meditation on the African institution described by Montesquieu. According to that writer, certain black tribes of the African coast employ a purely ideal money of account. Instead of saying or thinking that an article belonging to him is worth so many *maravedis* or so many *cowries*, a member of this sagacious tribe says it is worth so many *macutes*. Now the word *macute* answers to nothing actually existing in the nature of things, but is a mere name of a unit value, by means of which those who use it compare and estimate the worth of the objects of utility which constitute their currency. A knife worth nine *macutes* entitles its owner to receive in exchange three breach cloths, each being worth three of the same etherial coins. They are not likely to take up erroneous notions of the nature of wealth, or of the laws of exchange.

In fact, currency is a mere instrument, essentially as conventional in character as the *macute* of Africa; it is merely a part of the machinery by which the real values of the country are brought into circulation and made the subjects of exchange. An authority entitled to great respect declares that "we have all the money requisite to exchange twice the products of our legitimate industries, and to do it as conveniently as and more cheaply than if its amount were double." That the assertion is true we fully believe. The scarcity or stringency in the money market concerning which complaints are so frequent is the result of illegitimate or at least perilous modes of doing business. In their eagerness to gain or increase their wealth, men go too fast, and incur liabilities which embarrass them; others boldly speculate on hazards more or less desperate, and all find themselves in need of money, of which they feel that they must have the temporary use under penalty of ruin. The hopes of some and the fears of others render them willing to pay almost any rates of interest that may be asked for, and of course they largely obtain the article which they so greatly need. In a word, it is the prevalent tendency to make debts, which causes the scarcity of money and the clamor for its relief by extraordinary measures. But the proper remedy for the embarrassment does not consist in enlarging the currency. While the so-called cure, if applied, might afford a little apparent relief the effect would be only temporary. In reality, it would increase the evil by increasing the tendency in which it originated, and, in the long run, produce widely spread financial disaster. The remedy, and the only remedy worthy of consideration, consists in the cultivation of greater care and caution in financial management and in methods of business. Thus the currency of the country, instead of being hired at exorbitant rates for the purposes of speculation or of hazardous trade, would be left free to fulfill its legitimate representative end in facilitating exchanges.

A railway company may possibly carry on its business in a manner which may interfere with the healthy and regular application of the currency. It is, however, difficult to perceive how any such injurious effect can result from the mere largeness of the amount which a railway or other company requires. Greenbacks are not used by any of them as material applied and destroyed or rendered permanently fixed in their operations. To them as to the single farmer or the single mechanic currency is nothing more than the medium through which labor in its various forms is paid for. It is thus speedily diffused among all classes of society, to serve their wants in turn, and so answers its original purpose.

An apology may be due for dwelling on truths so elementary, not to say commonplace. But truisms though they seem to some, there are not a few people who have never yet grasped their import.

The Democratic papers affect to consider that the President is as guilty as Congress in the back-pay matter. Congress passed the bill, they say, and the President signed it—*ergo:* one is as bad as the other. The logic, however, is not good. The back-pay provision was not in a bill by itself, but in the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, which contained the various appropriations needed to carry on the government. The back-pay matter did not stand before him on its own merits, but came as part of a general bill without which the government could not get along. If he could have vetoed the back-pay section, and approved the rest of the bill, he would doubtless have done it; but he had either to approve the whole bill as it came to him from the hands of Congress, or to veto the whole bill. Congress had the power of voting and acting on that section by itself, separately and on its merits; but the President had not; and Congress could have rejected that section, without impairing or injuring the Appropriation bill in the least; but he could not. The two do not, therefore, stand on the same ground, nor are they to be judged by the same rule. The veto power has never, or but rarely been exercised upon an Appropriation bill; and the President could not be expected to exercise it on this bill, simply because it contained an obnoxious section, when Congress was just on the point of adjourning, and when there was no time to frame another bill to take its place.

It is further to be borne in mind that the bill contained no back pay for the President. It increased his pay for the future; but the increase was to take effect only upon the commencement of his second term. In approving that part of it, then, he was approving an increase of pay for his successor, and the fact that he was to be his own successor could not in any way affect the question of the propriety of the increase.

There was, besides, a very general concurrence in the public mind throughout the United States, in the judgment that the President's salary was too low. This was conceded by Democrats and Republicans alike, and by Democratic and Republican newspapers everywhere. On *that* part of the bill there was no division of sentiment; and the attempt of the Democratic press now to make capital out of his approval of an act which secured him increased pay during his second term, is both ridiculous and contemptible.

Charles Nordhoff writes a letter to Governor Hayes, of Ohio, giving his views as to the amendments that ought to prevail in all States, and which he would like to see embodied by the Ohio Constitutional Convention. They include the election by the people of the Governor, who shall appoint the other State officers or heads of State Departments, and have power to summarily remove them; the appointment and removal of sheriffs by the Governor; the appointment of all judges for life, with ample salaries; the election of mayor and city council by the citizens of each city, and the appointment and removal of all heads of city departments by the mayor; the prohibition of all special legislation; local option as to the sale of liquor, and the exclusion of anything tending to make the government of city, county or State "non-partisan," thus making the party in power responsible for the government it establishes.

The story published by one of the New York papers, on the faith of a "special cable dispatch," and thence telegraphed over the country, that the Bank of England has "been authorized to increase its circulation £6,000,000 sterling, under restrictions not yet determined," is to be received with that degree of doubt that renders it worthless. No such measure could legally be adopted by the Bank without the sanction of Parliament, and no act giving that sanction has been ever mentioned in Parliament. Such an extreme measure has never been adopted by the Bank without the consent of the government, and when that consent has been given during the recess of Parliament, it has been justified by a danger to the Bank so great as to warrant the abrogation of the law; a state of facts which does not now exist.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR

It is mentioned as a singular circumstance that at the sale of the effects of the William M. Tweed Association of the Seventh ward, New York, the other day, a portrait in oil of the "Boss" was the only article on which the auctioneer could get no bid.

At St. Mary's Episcopal church, Brooklyn, yesterday, a number of ladies were consecrated as deaconesses, in accordance with the canon on that subject adopted by the General Convention. The low churchmen are prompting this movement.

Boston has a double street, one side of which is known as Devonshire street and the other side as Wilson lane.

It is reported that a vessel which sailed last year from Merrimac for China, with a cargo of molasses casks, filled one hundred hogsheads with fresh water from the river for ballast. Just as she reached her destination, Cardenas suffered from a tidal wave that overflowed the wells with salt water, when the captain found a ready sale for his Merrimack river at $2 50 per hogshead.

Now that the hot weather months are upon us, the clergy are advised to shorten their sermons. One of the most trying of things in a hot day is a long sermon, and many a poor soul is driven from the church by the infliction of a discourse that forever makes him averse to the balance of the service, which otherwise would be acceptable and pleasant to him. The Sermon on the Mount—the best sermon ever delivered—could not have occupied more than ten minutes; ditto Paul's discourse on Mars Hill.

The Ashland, Ky., Coal and Iron Works have lately declared a dividend of sixty per cent. That may be considered a paying property.

Ten persons in a family of eleven persons died within a week in Dallas county, Texas, recently. The survivor was a baby.

Texas item: "A dead Mexican has been found near the body of a cow which he had killed evidently for its hide. It appears that the animal kicked him in the side, producing death."

Two or three school girls in Atlanta, Ga., are quite sick from swallowing heartsease flowers. Their romance was, that whenever they swallowed one of these flowers whole, and then expressed a wish, they would have it gratified. Prussic acid in the flowers made them quite sick. The romance was voted a humbug.

The St. Paul and Sioux City Railway has recently had some tree-planting parties at work, and they have set out 15,000 trees on the line of the road, mostly cotton wood and box elders.

Four citizens of Indianapolis offer the city fifteen acres of land, on condition it add other lands adjoining, for the purposes of a public park.

A Nevada paper reports that the servant girls of Helena have struck for sixty-six dollars a month, two silk dresses, and the privilege of the parlor every Sunday.

An observant man of the world remarks that when a young widow resumes tight corsets it is to show her admirers that she is so-laced.

The cost of maintaining the public schools of New York for the coming year will be $3,356,000. Of this sum, teachers will receive a little over $2,000,000.

During April and May of this year 12,696 emigrants landed in Boston, 3,758 more than during the corresponding time in 1872.

A team of twenty yoke of oxen passed through Danville, Ill., last week, hauling on a wagon a plow which cuts a furrow five feet wide and two feet deep. The land side bar was twelve feet long. It is devoted to draining purposes.

In the bottom of the Solomon river, in Kansas, near its confluence with the Smoky, have been discovered springs of coal oil bubbling up, and there is great excitement in that section.

A Pittsfield, Mass., dog and a Berkshire woodchuck recently met in a clover field, and, as is usual at such meetings of antagonistic principles, a battle followed. They were equally matched in size and grit, and the fight was long and furious, and it became evident that whichever won must employ strategy. The dog was first to discover and employ it. By super-canine efforts he dragged his adversary to a small brook near the battlefield and plunged him in, holding him there until the woodchuck was obliged to succumb, leaving the dog master of the situation.

Many of the lumbermen in the Michigan pineries are fugitives from justice. The immense forests render concealment from the officers of the law easy, and offenders adopt this method of earning a living for that reason.

The grasshoppers of Texas have eaten up all the crops betweeen San Antonio and New Braunfels—wheat, corn and everything to the leaves of the mesquite bushes.

The authorities of Mountain Home Cemetery, at Kalamazoo, Michigan, refused to allow any but the committee who had charge of decorating the soldiers' graves to enter the cemetery grounds on Decoration day.

Four tons of old ledgers, canceled checks and bonds were recently taken from the Phœnix bank building, Hartford, Connecticut, and sold to a paper mill.

It is estimated that one-tenth of the entire population of the United States is dependent for support upon the production and manufacture of iron. The value of the metal annually manufactured is $900,000,000, and 940,000 workmen are employed in the industry, the aggregate of whose wages reaches $600,000,000.

It is announced that the Illinois Central Railroad's freight contracts are to be cancelled on the 1st of July, as that company intends to conform strictly to the new State law.

A writer in the *Railroad Magazine* says that "no macadamized road is fit for use till firmly cemented by continued travel." "Och!" said a son of Erin, "I shall never be able to get these boots on, till I have worn them a week."

In 1870 the English tonnage was over four and one-half millions in excess of the American, but last year the excess was reduced to less than three and a quarter millions.

It is stated that a project is on foot to start a new Republican daily in New York city with a very large capital. Overtures have been made to Mr. Erastus Brooks, with a view to purchasing the *Express* for the Associated Press franchise, and turning it into a Republican sheet. A very large sum, it is said, has been offered.

Up to the first of June 22,366 hogsheads of leaf tobacco had been inspected at Richmond, Va., an access of 4,634 hogsheads over the same time last year.

Motto for aquatic contests—Arma, virumque, cano. The arms, the man, and the canoe.

A photographer requested that his sign, "Taken from life," should be his epitaph.

PERSONAL.

The droll announcement is made in the Bristol Papers that the committee of the Bristol Athenæum, a few days ago, resolved to pay posthumous honors to the late Mr. McCready, and re-elected him as one of their Vice Presidents several days after the announcement of his death.

Mlle. Nelly de Malmarre de Treby has just taken the veil in Italy. This young lady was at her father's residence during the war, when it was occupied by the Prussians, and an officer having put his arm around her waist she seized a knife and plunged it into his breast. A report of the affair was sent to Prince Frederick Charles, who ordered that no notice should be taken of the matter.

Ten days ago Mr. Beecher wrote Mr. Bowen that if he had anything to say against the pastor of Plymouth church, he would not ask him to keep silent, but would give him liberty to fire away to his heart's content. But Mr. Bowen did not care to avail himself of the privilege.

A young man in Peoria sought to secure his sweetheart by strategy, so he took her out for a boat ride, and threatened to jump overboard into the lake if she didn't consent to marry him. But it did not work. She offered to bet him a dollar that he daren't dive in.

Mr. Payson, who was sent to Europe to investigate the claims of the Burnham heirs, has returned, and reports that the story of the will of Benjamin Burnham of 1694 is a humbug. There are no $22,000,000 to be contested.

Georgetta and Lovella Claspell are the names of twin sisters who who were married at the same time in an Indiana town last week, the names of the happy grooms being Pierce Arnold and Nathan Noakes.

According to the Paducah *Tobacco Leaf* there is an old colored man in Smithland, Ky., who is 105 years old, and who, for his age, gets about quite lively. He receives from the county a stipend of about $25 per annum, and the remainder of his living expenses are paid by the charitable citizens of that town.

Mr. J. R. Hawley, of the Hartford *Courant*, has been re-elected President of the New England Associated Press.

Mrs. Mary Ann Amanda Melvina Fitzallen Missouri Parker is under arrest at Atlanta, Ga., for arson.

Warmoth's father has been elected Mayor of Rolla, Mo.

There is an unfortunate youth living in Alexandria, who is about to proceed to Boston for the purpose of starting from Bunker Hill on a tour through the Northern States, carrying with him the Confederate flag unfurled. He is evidently jealous of one Sergeant Bates, who peregrinates over the country carrying a flag, and who has finally, much to the relief of the press and people of the country, tramped out of it.

Miss Louisa Knapp, of Plymouth, daughter of Rev. Frederick N. Knapp, on Thursday and Friday of last week, walked with her brother and a school companion from Plymouth to Boston, forty miles, in two days, walking twenty miles in six and one-half hours, and the next day found herself fresh enough to attend Barnum's menagerie. In these days, when so much is said of the physical degeneracy of women, especially of American women as compared with English, this is worth a note.

Professor Mommsen, the historian, accompanied by the librarian, Mr. Shrader, of Berlin, went, one night last month, from Naples to the forests of Camaldoli. There they were surprised by brigands, robbed of their watches and money, and, as they made some resistance, personally ill-treated. The police of Antignano arrested their donkey driver as a well known rogue, and with his help the brigands were discovered. They proved to be three goat-herders.

Among the passengers by the Liverpool steamship Austrian, which arrived at Baltimore on Saturday, was the Rev. Jean Marie Dury, a priest of the Roman Catholic Church, and formerly Professor of Latin, Greek and Rhetoric, in the Seminary L'Argentiere, near Lyons, France. Father Dury is one of those clergymen who, like Father Hyacinthe, refused to assent to the dogma of Papal infallibility, and felt that he could not conscientiously remain in the performance of his duties in the Church while it was his duty as a priest to hold such a belief. The expression of these views led to a rupture between Father Dury and the heads of the Seminary, and, consequently, he was granted an indefinite leave of absence. He went first to Canada, and thence embarked at Halifax in the Austrian, reaching Baltimore on Saturday, as above stated.

The Nestor of the Boston Bar, says the *Transcript*, is Mr. Samuel Dunn Parker. The six oldest living graduates of Harvard, at the last Commencement, were the Hon. Samuel Thatcher, of 1793; the Hon. Horace Binney, of Philadelphia, of 1797; Judge Willard Hall, of Delaware, and Mr. Samuel Dunn Parker, of 1799; the Hon William Minot, of 1803, and the Hon. James Savage, of 1803—all men of learning, ability and reputation. The year is not yet ended, and three of the six, the oldest and the youngest two, have passed away, rich in honor and in the name of their good deeds.

Rattazzi, the Italian statesman whose death occurred a few days ago, must be added to the long list of men who have been aided in their public career by wives of commanding talents and restless ambition. Madame Rattazzi was the grandniece of Napoleon Bonaparte and cousin of the late Emperor. But more important than this distinguished relationship was the fact that she is a lady of brilliant beauty and varied accomplishments, with admirable tact both in society and politics. It is not questioned that she performed a leading part in shaping the recent history of Italy.

STATE NEWS.

During 1872, the fifteen street railways of Philadelphia carried 66,781,456 passengers, received $4,252,964 19, and made profits amounting to $1,041,979 76. At a fair estimation these fifteen companie do not represent an actual investment of more than $2,000,000.

The Titusville *Courier* says: Waterford, Erie county, which has lately been stirred up, from center to circumference, over the series of forgeries committed by Williams, is now agitated over another affair, which, in its details, has a peculiar Chicago flavor. Some time since a girl was married against her parents' wish; but, in time, the couple were forgiven, and all went well for a time. But the green-eyed monster, that made Othello mad, found a lodging in the breasts of both, and the result was a divorce. Time healed the breach, however, and one day last week the pair again eloped and were a second time married. Chicago can't beat it.

The Johnstown *Tribune* gravely asserts, on the authority of some veracious but badly frightened individuals, that a convention of ghosts is held every night at midnight at Lilly Station, where nearly a score of persons have been suddenly transferred to spirit land while walking on the railroad track. The ghosts assume the shape in which their fleshy tenement was left by the death-dealing locomotive—some without heads, others without limbs, etc. The *Tribune* accommodatingly gives permission to all who do not credit the story to go to Lilly Station and see for themselves.

The receipts of the Philadelphia Academy of Music, last year, for rents, &c., were $43,596 78—expenses $36,748 75.

A retired merchant of Philadelphia recently lost six hundred thousand dollars in an iron manufacturing speculation.

Mrs. Mary Farrell, of Marklesburg, Huntingdon, county, was run over by the cars on the Broad Top Railroad, a few days ago, and instantly killed.

The Hollidaysburg *Register* is of opinion that there is less drunkenness in that place than before the local option law went into effect. There are occasional violations of the law, however.

W. C. Davis escaped from the lunatic asylum at Harrisburg on Sunday, and on Tuesday morning his body was found on the railroad track, with the head nearly cut off.

Henry K. Graham, a freight conductor on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was caught between two cars at Harrisburg on the 9th, and so badly injured that he died within two hours.

The Washington *Reporter* of the 11th inst says: Now that corn planting is finished, our farmers are busy shearing sheep. The clip will be a large one and the quotations are anxiously scanned. We have heard of no sales, and the figures talked of range from forty-three to fifty cents per pound. A large sale of last year's clip is reported as having taken place in Greene county last week at the former rate. This is not up to the hopes and expectations of the producers, but buyers seem unwilling to do better at this time. James C. Hawkins, of East Bethlehem, has sold 20,000 pounds of last year's clip to Messrs. Abbot & Co., of Boston, at 45c. We hear of another sale at 44c, and this is about the rate the market will open at.

Edward Pards, an Englishman employed on the Hempfield Railroad as a laborer, a short distence east of Washington, fell dead from heart disease, a few days ago.

The Philadelphia Evening *Bulletin* of the 10th says: The venerable John Swift, so long identified with the government of this city, died at his residence, South Tenth street, last night, at the advanced age of eighty-three years. John Swift was born in Philadelphia, January 12, 1790. His father, Charles Swift, was a member of the bar of this city, so far back as the year 1779, and his grandfather, John Swift, also a native of Philadelphia, was Collector of this port under George III. Mayor Swift was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. He studied law in the office of the Hon. Alex. J. Dallas. He was admitted to the bar on his twenty-first birthday, and, on the same day, married Miss Mary Truxton, daughter of Commodore Truxton, who still survives. One of his sons was lost in the ill-fated sloop-of-war Hornet, which foundered in the Gulf of Mexico. In 1832, John Swift was elected Mayor of Philadelphia, and continued in office until 1838, when he was succeeded for one year by Isaac Roach, Esq. In 1839, Mr. Swift was a candidate before the people, with two competitors, Hon. John K. Kane and Hon. John C. Montgomery. There being no popular choice, he was again elected by Councils. He distinguished himself in the negro riots of 1840, heading his police in person, and making arrests at much personal risk. In the following fall he was defeated by Hon. John M. Scott. In 1846, he was again elected Mayor, and served until 1849, when he was once more defeated by Hon. Joel Jones. He was again a candidate in 1851, on an independent ticket, when the Hon. Charles Gilpin was elected. Subsequently, and until within a few years past, he was one of the Aldermen of Philadelphia, serving in that capacity until advancing years compelled his withdrawal from active duties.

Considerable amusement was produced at a recent meeting of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, by a reference to the Darwinian theory, in a paper on bridge building, read by Mr. John M. Murphey. According to this theory, he said, monkeys were our ancestors, and as the monkeys were the first to demonstrate how to cross streams by means of suspension bridges, therefore the suspension form, or some modification of it, remains the best to this day.

Reading physicians are dissatisfied with the present Board of Health, and talk about getting up an opposition concern.

The people of Centre county have discovered another large and wonderful cave near Center Hall, twelve miles distant from Bellefonte.

Gottlieb F. Sener died suddenly in Lancaster, on Tuesday, of apoplexy.

The Lancaster *Examiner* says: Jane Hoopes, residing in West Grove township, Chester county, is indeed a remarkable woman for her years. She is in the 92d year of her age, and is in the habit of walking two miles to do her shopping at the township store, returning home the same day. Last summer she attended a picnic, and, fired by the music of the orchestra, she took her place in the quadrille sett and danced as nimbly as the nimblest maiden on the floor. She is all vivacity and good humor, and retains her faculties to a very remarkable degree.

The Sharpsville *Advertiser* says: The old Sharpsville furnace blew out yesterday, and the Sharon furnace on Friday. The blowing out of the two oldest furnaces in the valley indicates that the iron trade must be in a depressed condition. It is probable that the other furnaces will follow suit, if no improvement in the iron market is made.

A Boston paper twits Philadelphia on the fact that it never had a decent fire yet.

The hatching of young shad at Newport, Perry county, is progressing finely. Up to this time two and a half millions of young shad have been turned into the river at that place.

OHIO NEWS.

The Warren County bank, at Lebanon, suspended last week. The liabilities are $90,000—assets not stated. Widows, orphans and aged people were the principal sufferers.

About one-fifth of the taxes collected in Lorain county are from railroad companies.

Mrs. Laura Hamilton, of Youngstown, recovered $300 in a suit brought against John Sparrow, of Poland, for selling her husband, Jesse, intoxicating liquors contrary to law.

Work on the Painesville and Youngstown Railroad is progressing rapidly. Great activity prevails all along the line. It is expected that the road will be finished on or before the 10th of September next.

During a funeral procession, near Grand Rapids, Wood county, a team belonging to a Mr. Foot, engaged in drawing the hearse, became frightened and ran away, upsetting the hearse and breaking the coffin to pieces, and injuring Mr. Foot, who was driving at the time of the accident.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have filed with the Governor their report for the six months ending on the 15th of May. The balance in the Treasury on the 16th of November, 1872, was $253,047 03; the receipts for six months swelled this to $1,665,715 77. The disbursements amounted to $711,482 10, leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 15th of May of $294,233 67. The amount on deposit in the American Exchange National bank of New York, for the redemption of the funded debt, was $37,242 02. The total amount therefore, of the sinking fund on hand on the 15th was $331,475 69. On the 15th of November, 1872, the funded debt was $8,583,546 37. The redemption during the six months amounted to $227,164 27, leaving outstanding on the 15th of May $8,356 382 10, of which $8,354,717 10 is payable in New York, and $1,665 in Columbus.

On last Saturday Dr. Mead, of Grand Rapids Wood county, was taking his hired girl home, and had to cross the river. He borrowed a skiff at Carr's steam saw mill, three miles from the Rapids, and started across the river, which is about one third of a mile wide at this point. When about half way over he discovered the skiff was filling and directed the girl to bale out as fast as possible, but the water coming in faster than she could get it out he directed her to come to him and take firm hold of his arm, and do as he directed. He then placed her on the side of the boat and stepped on the edge just as it was going under, when it rolled over and he seized the bottom with one hand and supported the girl with the other. The workmen at the saw mill saw the difficulty and came to their assistance with another boat, which fortunately happened to be close at hand, and they were saved from drowning. The water was about ten feet deep, and it was owing to the cool management of the doctor that they were saved.

Iron and Steel in Early Times.

A late number of *Nature* gives the following interesting notes on the use of iron and steel by the ancients: "Iron was not in common use till long after the introduction of copper. It is far more difficult to procure, because it is not met with in the native state, and the fusing point is very high. The metallurgy of iron is more complex than that of copper, and when obtained it is a more difficult metal to work. According to Zenophon the melting of iron ore was first practiced by the Chalubes, a nation dwelling near the Black Sea; hence the name Chalups used for steel, and hence our word *Chalybeate* applied to minerals water containing iron. Steel was known to the ancients, but we do not know by what means it was prepared; it was tempered by heating to redness and plunging in cold water. According to some, kuanos mentioned by Homer was steel; but Mr. Gladstone prefers to conclude that it was bronze. Iron was known at least 1537 B. C. It was coined into money by the Lacedæmonians, and the the time of Lukourgos in common use. It was used in the time of Homer for certain cutting instruments, such as woodmen's axes, and for plowshares. Its value is shown by the fact that Achilles proposed a ball of iron as a prize for the games in honor of Patroklo.

"Neither iron money nor iron implements of great antiquity have been found, because, unlike the other metals of which we have spoken above, iron rusts rapidly, and soon comparatively disappears. No remains of it have been found in Egypt, yet Herodotus tells us that iron instruments were used in building the pyramids; moreover, steel must have been employed to engrave the granite and other hard rocks, massive pillars of which are often found engraved most delicately from top to bottom with hieroglyphics. Again, the beautifully engraved Babylonian cylinders and Egyptian gems, frequently of cornelian and onyx, must have required steel tools of the finest temper. We have no record of the furnaces in which iron ore was smelted, but we know that bellows were in use in the fifteenth century B. C., in Egypt, and some crucibles of the same period are preserved in the Berlin Museum. They closely resembled the crucibles in use at the present day." We may add that Mr. Layard found an iron saw at Ninevah.

Curious Phenomena of Cold.

The crude experiments in which the modern science of physics had its inception are, some of them, quaint and interesting, though now but little appreciated. Among these was that chronicled by Baptista Porta in 1590, that if "a shut eye be held in the focus of a speculum before which is placed a ball of snow, intense cold will be felt on the eyelid." But far more remote and of much more practical value was that usage of the Romans, of keeping snow all the year round by packing it in chaff. Of course, the snow was badly soiled by admixture with the non-conducting material, but the Emperor Nero, to avoid the ill effect of mingling snow with a beverage, invented the simple and efficient plan of placing it around the goblet.

Another royal inventor in the same line was the Emperor Akbar of India, who devised the method of cooling water with nitre; the liquefaction of this substance absorbing heat from the water and rendering it latent. The beverage to be refrigerated was enclosed in a metallic vessel, and this last was moved about in the saltpetre solution until the desired result was brought about. In the beginning of the seventeenth century this mode of cooling water came into almost universal use in Italy.

The Lake Superior Iron Trade.

The Marquette *Mining Journal* says: The New York *Bulletin* is mistaken in reference to a "dullness" in the iron trade of this region. Business was never better or more encouraging than at present. The stock of pig metal on hand is no larger than usual at this season of the year, prices are good, and the demand for the product of our charcoal furnaces more than equal to the supply.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. THOMAS EWING, Pittsburgh.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. J. W. F. WHITE, Sewickley.

STATE SENATE,
HON. GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY,
First City District,
HENRY H. McCORMICK, Pittsburgh.
Second City District,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT, Pittsburgh.
County Districts,
J. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins.
A. B. YOUNG, Robinson.
A. C. HAYS, Pittsburgh (South Side).
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley.
HENRY GERWIG, Allegheny.

PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY TREASURER,
Capt. SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
AUGUSTUS H. BECKERT, Allegheny.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
Capt. JOHN McCLELLAND, West Deer.

CORONER,
WILLIAM McCALLIN, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
THOMAS VARNER, Baldwin.

POLITICAL.

State.

The Harrisburg *State Journal* says: Frederick Carroll Brewster is proposed as a candidate for United States Senator, to take the place of John Scott, at the expiration of his term. We see no reason why Senator Scott should not be re-elected, and as Mr. Brewster, when he was Attorney General, had so much professional business on hand, as to be scarcely able to give more than one-tenth of the time to his official business for which he was liberally paid, we see no reason why he should be sent to the United States Senate, again to make official secondary to private duties.

As already announced, the Republican primaries in Washington county, will be held on Saturday, and the County Convention on Monday next. We append a full list of candidates seeking nomination: Assembly, Jonathan Allison, James M. Weaver; Treasurer, Capt. J. C. French, J. N. Hainer, Capt. A. L. Hawkins, Col. James T. Kirk, Col. Norton McGiffin, A. G. McPherson, Wm. L. Oliver, W. P. Patton, Addison Winters, Dr. John White; County Commissioner, Josiah Cooper, John Dague, Jr., Daniel Day, Robert Moore, John C. McNary, Alexander McCleery, R. L. Simpson, Samuel Tharp Lewis Zedicker; Sheriff, Geo. W. Countee, Wm. Ferree, David Hart, Shadrach Hedge, John S. Johnson, J. R Lyle, S. C. McCollum, John McMillen, Joseph A. McKee, D. F. Ross, Hermodorus White; Jury Commissioner, Marshall Cox, John Flowers, W. H. Grable, Jas. F. Gabby; Auditor, D. L. Howell; Director of the Poor, H. H. Reynolds, Wm. Dinsmore, Wm. Martin, Daniel Moser, Ralph Vankirk.

The Republicans of Snyder county on Saturday last nominated B. F. Waggonseller for Senator and George Alfred Schoch for Representatiev. The nominations are subject to the action of the District conferences.

The Lewistown *Gazette* says: Some one has been sending us printed articles abusing Mr. Mackey, State Treasurer. We cannot say we feel interested in the matter, especially as we know nothing wrong in the doings of that functionary. These outs say Mr. Mackey steals and cheats, but the "stop thief cry" got up by model reformers, who are themselves too untrustworthy to be placed in responsible positions, is a little too stale to be used after the Philadelphia papers' exploits last fall.

General.

Ex-Gov. Throckmorton declines to become a candidate for Governor of Texas at the next election.

The Lynchburg (Va.) *Republican*, a conservative paper, says that it is sure the unchristain expressions used towards Gen. Canby and others, by Gen. Hill, find no endorsement in magnanimous Southern hearts, and that many will concede that the castigation administered to him by Brownlow is well deserved.

The latest rumor about the Chief Justiceship mentions the Hon. Morrison R. Waite, President of the Ohio Constitutional Convention, as a person very likely to receive the appointment.

The Cleveland *Plaindealer* charges Governor Noyes with having abused the pardoning power. To which the Toledo *Blade* adds, Democratic papers should be the last to base their complaints against the Governor upon that ground. The Republicans may have a right to complain of that method of swelling the ranks of the Democracy.

The West is in need of free trade—urgently in need of it—but as a political measure it cannot now, nor for a quarter of a century, be the animating principle of a great movement. There are a great many very substantial issues upon which the honest political elements of the country may unite, but free trade is far from being the chief.—*Indianapolis Sentinel.*

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Sun* (Alexander H. Stephens, Congressman elect) thinks there is more buncombe than wisdom in the remarks of the press concerning the impropriety of increasing the President's salary, as was done under the back salary grab at the last session. Is Aleck laying pipe for another grab when he gets his vote?

The self-confident, or, at any rate, the self-asserting, prophecies that the Democratic party is not dead, and that it will survive all rivals, and triumph over all present and seemingly unconquerable obstacles, seem sometimes to be confirmed by discouraging events. In Texas that party has won a decided victory—such a victory as it aims at in every Southern State, at least. The Legislature of Texas, after a long struggle, has overthrown the common school system of that State. In justice to Gov. Davis, it should be said that the struggle was protracted by his opposition and veto during the winter. Finally the Legislature rallied strength enough to abolish the system, and Democracy has there a new lease of life.—*Detroit Post.*

General Garfield, having been invited to deliver an address before an agricultural society in his district, proposes to take as a topic the relation of corporations to future National politics. He is of the opinion that this topic will be as much of a key-note to the political future as slavery has been in the past. He does not think, however, that the Farmer's Granges, as at present organized, have met this question in a proper manner, or have sought to get a logical solution of the situation. He will endeavor to remedy this deficiency.

In Cincinnati the Liberal Republicans joined hands with the Democrats and assisted the latter to achieve a victory last spring. Of course the Liberals went into the arrangement on the profit and loss plan, expecting, if successful, to get a full share of the offices. The following lines, addressed by one Liberal to another, indicates that the Democrats, as usual, are not disposed to make a fair division of the spoils:

The smoke and din of battle, Jim,
From eye and ear have flown;
What was to be has come to pass,
And well by us is known;
The fruit of coalition, James,
By its weak side is seen,
For cattle of the old brigade
Are in the pasture green.

They came like flies in summer time,
From where no person knew;
They swarmed o'er ev'ry vacancy,
To old-time instincts true.
We'er browsing round the edges of
The city's pasture green;
The picking's not exceeding rich,
But we're exceeding lean.

They meant to do the square thing, James—
Of that I have no doubt—
But early education put
Their late resolves to rout,
They measure cloth with olden rule—
A rule of many lengths—
Which gives them a division, James,
About eleven-tenths,
'Pon their embrace we turn our face,
For self protection flee—
Democracy's Democracy,
And nothing else can be.

Agriculture in Ireland.

[From the Pall Mall Gazette, May 21]

From the agricultural statistics, Ireland, for the year 1872, just issued, it appears that the acreage under culture last year, as compared with 1871, shows a general decrease in cereal crops—in wheat of 19,157 acres, oats 11,425 acres, barley 1,966 acres, bere and rye 1,580 acres. Potatoes decreased by 66,563 acres, flax 34,678 acres, and hay 28,771 acres. Turnips show an increase of 19,676 acres, mangel-wurzel 2,892 acres, and cabbage 6,444 acres. The crops which show a decreased estimated average produce per acre in 1272, compared with 1871, are: Wheat, 0.7 cwt.; oats, 1.3 cwt.; barley, 0.9 cwt.; rye, 1.1 cwt.; potatoes, 0.8 ton; turnips, 1.6 ton; mangel-wurzel, 1.1 ton; and cabbage, 0.1 ton. The crops which give an increase in the estimated average acreage yield are: Bere, 0.1 cwt.; flag 9 2 stones; and hay, 0.1 ton. In the estimated total produce of the cereal crops there is a diminution of 921,864 quarters; in oats, 756 358 quarters; in barley, 61,338 quarters; in bere, 3,254 quarters; and in rye, 4,806 quarters. Turnips have decreased by 283,027 tons; potatoes by 987,814 tons. This large decrease is owing to a less extent of potatoes having been planted, and also to a much smaller yield than in the previous year. According to the returns, the produce of potatoes per acre has been for all Ireland, with the exception of the year 1861, the lowest average yield since these statistics were first taken in 1847. In the counties of Cork, Down, Kerry, Limerick, Waterford, and Wexford the yield was less than one-half of that in 1871, when the crop was considerably below the average. The unprecedented number of wet days during 1872 proved very injurious to the crop generally. Rain or snow fell on 253 days throughout the year, being sixty-three days above the average of the ten years previous, and thirty-two days more than in 1862, which had the highest number of days on which rain or snow fell during the same period (ten years). The following crops show an increase in the total estimated produce: Mangel-wurzel, 266 tons; cabbage, 57,587 tons; flax, 4,170, and hay, 180,471 tons. The number of emigrants who left the Irish ports in 1872 was 78,781, being an increase of 6,777 compared with 1871. The number of males who emigrated was 46,741, being 4,817 more than in the previous year; the females amounted to 32 040 being an increase of 1,960 compared with 1871. From these figures it is evident that, whatever ether advantages a conciliatory policy may possess, it does not induce the Irish people to remain at home.

Triumph of Skill.

A Washington correspondent says: "Treasury experts have finished the work of restoring the securities of the Lamberton Savings bank, Franklin, Pa., which were thrown into the fire by the insane cashier. Of $140,000 government bonds, all were identified. Of the $60,000 railroad and municipal bonds, all were restored. Of $150,000 notes and bills receivable, all were restored or made good by the parties interested. The only loss of the bank has been two or three thousand dollars in currency. When received at the Treasury the whole mass appeared to be ashes and charred remnants of papers. The experts were Mrs. Davis, Miss Patterson, and Miss Schrimer. The time occupied was about five weeks of clear days. The work was of such a delicate nature that it could not be prosecuted in cloudy weather." This is a great victory for female skill, and serves to demonstrate the fact that women are capable of achieving triumph, when such delicate manipulation is required, where men could scarcely hope for success.

The suit of Mrs. Eliza Goss against the New York Mutual Insurance Company, which has been on trial at Baltimore for some time past, has resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of $5,000, the amount of policy on the life of her husband. The case is a very remarkable one. Goss was a young mechanic who earned not to exceed fifteen dollars per week. Nevertheless he insured his life for $20,000 in four different companies. Soon after his shop was burned, and a mutilated body was found in the ashes. On the day previous to this Goss went to a bank, where he had a small deposit, and drew it out. The insurance companies regarded the circumstance as suspicious, and determined to refuse payment, predicating their defense on the theory that the body found in the ruins of the burnt shop was not that of Goss, and that the whole affair was a conspiracy to defraud the companies. The trial lasted ten days, and resulted, as above stated, in a verdict for the widow.

The towers of the Cathedral of Cologne have reached the height of 230 feet. The construction of the spires, which are to bring the total height up to 600 feet, will be commenced. Six years more are required for terminating the work.

THE NEW YORK PATRICIDE.

The Story of Mansfield Walworth's Marriage—Family Troubles—Heaping Insult Upon Wife and Son—Threats to Shoot Them Often Repeated.

The New York papers give full and interesting accounts of the killing of Mansfield Walworth by his son Frank, in that city, on Tuesday morning. The particulars of the tragedy have already been laid before the readers of the Commercial, but the following extracts from the New York *Times* will be read with interest:

The story of Mansfield Walworth's marriage of itself is a romance. His wife, Miss Nelly Hardin, was the daughter of the famous Col. John J. Hardin, of Illinois. Col. Hardin was one of the most distinguished lawyers in the State, and a formidable rival of Senator Stephen A. Douglas, so much so that Douglas on one occasion declared Hardin to be the only man in Illinois whom he feared to meet in debate. Col. Hardin was born at Frankfort, Ky., and removing to Illinois settled in Jacksonville, where he practiced law and became the Prosecuting Attorney for the Circuit. He served as a member of the Illinois Legislature from 1836 to 1842, and was a Representative in Congress from Illinois from 1843 to 1845. He married a Kentucky lady, and had one child, a daughter, Miss Nelly Hardin, (Mansfield T. Walworth's wife.) On the breaking out of the Mexican war he organized the First Illinois Infantry, and left with his regiment for the seat of war. At the battle of Buena Vista, on February 23, 1847, under General, afterward President Taylor, Hardin fought with such desperate bravery and recklessness that his name spread through the entire army. He was not destined to survive the day, for a charge was ordered and Hardin fighting in the foremost rank, fell. His body was recovered and interred with the highest military honors. Mrs. Hardin came to this State and met Chancellor Walworth, then a widower. They were married, and young Mansfield Walworth of course met Miss Nelly Hardin. A brief courtship, and they were married. So that Colonel Hardin's widow married Chancellor Walworth, and Colonel Hardin's daughter married Chancellor Walworth's son. By this marriage Mansfield Walworth had three children, the son who killed him yesterday, and two daughters, now aged fourteen and fifteen years respectively. Chancellor Walworth, on his son's marriage, settled on his daughter-in-law's property at Saratoga, where she now resides.

From this point in the history of the case begins the story of family trouble and difficulty which created the fearful crime of yesterday. From the unfortunate son and Mrs. Walworth and their friends, it would seem that every possible indignity and insult were heaped upon Mrs. Walworth by the man she married.

Their married life, from the few first happy years, was a continual quarrel, not on her part, but on his. Her children were treated by Walworth, not as a father should treat his children, and she was regarded by her husband not as a man should respect and love his wife. From unhappiness their marital quarrels verged into absolute enmity, and Walworth frequently struck her. The boy, as he grew up to manly years and feelings, naturally protected his mother, and became himself the butt for his father's innuendoes and insults. The young daughters were saved as far as possible from annoyance by the mother and son, but at length Walworth's conduct culminated in such a systematic course of insult and barbarity that Mrs. Walworth found her married life unbearable. So, three years ago, she separated from her husband and went to live with her children on the Saratoga property, where she established a ladies' boarding school, meeting with success, encouragement and respect.

Walworth came to this city, and continued writing for magazines and journals. He also wrote to his wife and son. Mrs. Walworth has several of these letters in her possession now. They teem with insult, one of them threatening to break up her school by making charges against her character. In others of the letters are threats to shoot her and "her son Frank." Young Walworth also received several of these letters containing similar threats, and also intercepted several letters written to his mother by Walworth. Three days ago Mrs. Walworth received a similar letter from her husband, which her son saw and read. This letter repeated the threat of shooting herself and son, and among other sentences contained the following one: "You may be certain that sooner or later I will fulfill my promise."

FROM BEAVER FALLS, PA.

Continued Opposition to the Almond-Eyed Sons of the Flowery Kingdom—John Minds His Own Business—Singular Mortality Among Late Arrivals—Ruffianly Treatment—An Amusing Incident, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.
BEAVER FALLS, PA., June 4, 1873.

With the thermometer "ninety in the shade," your correspondent is ill prepared for *cool* correspondence.

Little disturbs the usual monotony of every day life, and our people pursue the even tenor of their way, little caring or praying for aught but rain and cooler days.

Not unfrequently strange faces appear among us, drawn hither by the business of the place, or perhaps a curiosity to see the Celestials who are employed in the Cutlery.

It is now nearly a year since the first lot of Chinamen arrived, and there are in all about *two hundred* employed, and *one hundred* yet to come. There is among the people, citizens of the place, still much opposition to their employment, and it is doubtful if the opposition will ever cease. It must, however, be admitted that John Chinaman, by his peaceable disposition and uniform gentility—so far as he knows—gives cause for no hostility to himself as a person. While he is not and cannot be a citizen, he attends to his own affairs, peacefully, and if brought in contact with the people, strives to render himself not obnoxious.

To the credit of our people it should be said that this causes sympathy and charity for him, and while all heartily wish that some event, without injury to him, might end in his return to his native land, he is tolerated and treated in the main with kindness.

A few instances of ruffianism have occurred which met with unqualified condemnation by all good citizens. A most contemptible outrage was perpetrated in one of the drinking saloons of the place—the local option law not yet being in force entire—a few days since. A young Chinaman called at the bar for a glass of beer. While being waited upon some ruffians sitting by asked him to "treat." The Chinaman not understanding the language, made no reply, paid for his own beer and when replacing his pocket-book in his pocket, was attacked by them and shamefully beaten. In cowardly justification of their dastardly act, they allege that the Chinaman endeavored to draw a revolver upon them, while the fact was, he had no revolver. With commendable promptness the employers of the Chinamen made information against the ruffians, who, obtaining knowledge of the prosecution, have so far eluded the officer, but will, without doubt, be apprehended and punished.

There appears much ridiculous inconsistency among men in all stations. These ruffians, doubtless members of the "Anti-Coolie League," were too truly noble to associate with Chinamen or acknowledge them in any way their equals; and yet, forsooth, they would gladly partake of a social glass with John, provided he would pay for it. Bad whisky is a great *leveler*. All differences of social position vanish over the whisky glass. It is to be hoped such disgraceful affairs will become less frequent when our whisky shops shall close by expiration of license now granted.

An occasional amusing incident occurs that lends variety to the humdrum of these warm days. A few days ago a red faced, hale woman of Teuton nativity stepped into one of our stores, and after making her purchases, asked if anything to drink was kept. The gentlemanly proprietor procured a glass of water, and when presenting it was greeted with this reply: "I dhrinks not water. I guess you bees all tembrance peeples here. I dhrinks lager beer. I leefs in Pittsburgh."

An account of a Chinese funeral was furnished the Commercial some months since upon occasion of the first burial among them. A strange mortality appears to attend the last lot that came. These, for the most part, came direct from China, and the climate, or some other cause, creates great mortality among them. Seven in all have died, and others are in a fair way to follow those who have departed. Even hearts of such as are unfriendly to Chinese labor can hardly refrain sympathy at the loneliness of the poor fellows, some of them quite young, who die away from home among strange and unfriendly men. Your correspondent was informed that one who died not long since of disease of the heart, as he felt the slow and gradual approach of the "King of Terrors," mourned much that he was away from home and parents and kindred, dying in a strange land.

Of course they are pagans, dying without a Christian's faith or hope; but may we not believe a merciful God has compassion upon their ignorance, and enforces the scriptural truth, "To whom little is given, of him little will be required!"

An evening school and a Sabbath school have been established for their instruction, and it is hoped good may result. OCCASIONAL.

AN ALMOST-FORGOTTEN INCIDENT.

How Abraham Lincoln and Gen. Shields Were Going to Fight a Duel, but Didn't.

[From the Baltimore American.]

Strangely enough, the murder of Mansfield T. Walworth by his son recalls the story of Abraham Lincoln's duel. The mother of Frank Walworth is the daughter of John J. Hardin, who saved Mr. Lincoln from the remorse that would have overshadowed his life if he had killed General Shields. Colonel Hardin was a prominent Whig politician, and was esteemed "the bravest man in Illinois." He was killed at the battle of Buena Vista, and in his death fairly earned the distinction which his admiring friends had given him while living. Mr. Lincoln was his intimate friend, and both men were gifted with a large sense of humor which they turned to good account.

The hostile meeting between Mr. Lincoln and General Shields was brought about in this way: A witty young lady wrote a communication for one of the Springfield papers, in which there were several passages which the General was pleased to consider as personally offensive. He was a testy Irishman, who had a great deal of offensive dignity, and could never appreciate a joke at his own expense. He forthwith went to the newspaper office and demanded the name of the correspondent, and this being refused, he gave the editor three days in which to make up his mind, either to refer him to the writer or take a whipping himself. The poor man was greatly distressed. He did not like to be guilty of the ungallant act of betraying his lady correspondent, and he did not care to have a fight with General Shields, who was a much stronger man. In this dilemma he came to Mr. Lincoln and told him of his trouble. The lawyer took the matter into consideration, but he could think of no stratagem for the relief of his friend. At last he said to him: "When Shields comes around with his club, tell him that Abe Lincoln wrote that letter." The editor acted upon the suggestion, and when the irate politician appeared, ready to carry his threat into execution, he was politely requested to call upon Abraham Lincoln for satisfaction.

This put a new face on the matter. General Shields knew better than to come fooling about Mr. Lincoln with his cane. He was at that time a great, long-armed, muscular fellow, good-natured, but resolute, and when the occasion demanded he could deal such blows with his fists as made his antagonists think that rail-splitting was his pastime. If he had been attacked by General Shields, and had supposed that it would add anything to the humor of the fight, he would have bent his assilant over his knee and administered punishment after the manner of conscientious mothers. But after all his threatening and bluster, General Shields could not back out without subjecting himself to the ridicule of his townsmen, so he concluded to challenge Mr. Lincoln. The challenge was accepted, but to the great dismay of the challenger Abraham named long swords as the weapons. He had no skill in the use of the sword, but with his tremendous reach of arm and great muscular strength he would have cut off General Shield's head before he got himself into position for one of his scientific thrusts.

The time and place of meeting were agreed upon. Mr. Lincoln went to the ground early with his second, and there being some bushes in the plat selected for the fight, he set to work to clear them away with a hatchet. While he was engaged at this other gentlemen came on the field, and they were so struck with the ludicrous scene that they could not refrain from laughter. Just then Colonel Hardin appeared, and appreciating the humorous situation, he appealed to both parties not to make fools of themselves with such effect that they went home without fighting. Mr. Lincoln often said afterwards that his participation in this affair was the meanest act of his life.

Colonel Hardin, although a peacemaker on this occasion, was a man of great courage and most chivalrous bearing. At the breaking out of the Mexican war he was put in command of the First Illinois Volunteers, and died on the battlefield of Buena Vista, as already stated.

The Whitehouse-Cheeny affair is again on the anvil. The case came up in Court in Chicago last week, when the counsel for the defense moved for an extension of time for eight months, in order that evidence might be taken for the defendants and suitable preparation be made for the hearing. The defense proposes to show by very high English, as well as American authority, that there is no power and authority inherent in the office of a bishop of the church to depose or suspend contrary to the constitution and canons thereof. The counsel for the complainants opposed a continuance of the case, but the Court regarded it as one of very great importance to the church at large, and as involving questions of ecclesiastical law that should be thoroughly investigated; the claim for extension of time was therefore granted.

A paper published somewhere near the Disma Swamp "demands" that Jeff Davis shall receive a full amnesty as an equivalent for his services in reducing the Modocs to submission.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10, 1873.

The Naval Monument at Annapolis.

Admiral Porter to-day received a letter from Franklin Simmons, American sculptor, dated at Rome, May 25, 1873, enclosing three photographic views of the statues to adorn the Naval monument to be erected at Annapolis in the grounds of the Naval Academy. The monument will be of the first quality of Carrara marble, and will consist of a raised dias, a pedestal, and pannelled surmounting block, upon which will stand two female figures eight feet high, one representing History recording the events of the war; the other America weeping for her fallen sons, her head resting on the shoulder of History. On the pedestal at the foot of the surmounting block stands another female figure seven feet high, representing Victory, with two laurel wreaths. At her feet recline two infant figures, one representing Neptune with the trident, and the other Mars with a Roman short sword. These figures are symbolic of the navy and the marine. The total height of the monument will be forty-two feet, and it will occupy a site in the grounds corresponding with that of the monument to the heroes of the war with Tripoli. It is an interesting coincidence that the Tripoli monument was designed by Commodore David Porter, the father of the Admiral, while the Admiral, the son, designed the monument to the slain of the late war. The cost of the work when completed will be twenty-six thousand dollars. The amount subscribed by officers, seamen and privates of the navy and marine corps was eight thousand dollars. This sum was judiciously invested by Admiral Porter, the Superintendent of the Association, and for five years has been increasing through the receipts of interest and small additional subscriptions. The amount, therefore, has swelled to nineteen thousand dollars. The monument will bear the inscription "In memory of the officers, seamen and marines of the United States who fell in defense of the union and liberty of their country, 1861-65." The panels will be appropriately embellished. A fifteen inch cannon ball will be placed on each corner of the pedestal. The dias will be ascended by five steps. Congress at the last session authorized the conveyance of the monument to the United States in a public vessel, to be landed at Annapolis free of duty. The monument will be finished and in position within two years, according to contract.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11, 1873.

Patent Office Ruling.

A conflicting ruling of the Patent Office is likely to lead to considerable inconvenience and loss to inventors. The patent law of 1870 authorizes an inventor to file in the secret archives of the Patent Office a caveat, upon the payment of a fee of ten dollars, which entitles the caveator to notice of any conflicting applications which may be filed within one year. The caveat may be renewed from year to year, until the inventor is prepared to proceed with his application for a patent. Thousands of these caveats have been filed. The Patent Office, however, has ruled that the caveats, unless renewed, are open to public inspection after the expiration of the year for which they were filed. Thus an inventor who files a caveat, and fails to renew, from any cause whatever, involuntarily furnishes to the public, through the Patent Office, the secret of his invention. The effect of this is that his invention, after a year, becomes public, if he files a caveat in the secret archives, whereas an ordinary application is held to be confidential for two years after the last official action. Persons informed in patent matters say that this is palpably contrary to paragraph 94 of the latest official rules of the Patent Office. The error is attributed to ignorance on the part of the person who had the question specially in charge. The ruling, too, has been approved by the Secretary, though this was probably in the confidence he felt in his subordinate.

The Polaris Investigation.

Admiral Porter, who has very carefully investigated all the published statements respecting the separation of the portion of the Polaris crew now here from the vessel, considers that the circumstances as narrated by the rescued party are reasonable, and that in his opinion the charges of foul play are by no means substantiated by what is thus far known. The Polaris was nipped by the ice and thrown on her beam ends. All his investigations on the subject of polar navigation proves that great caution is necessrry when hemmed in by drift ice and floes. The fires on the vessel were necessarily extinguished to prevent explosion. The boats and provisions were landed on the ice for convenience and security. The unexpected parting of the ice and righting of the vessel in the water was naturally attended with some confusion. The party aboard and on the ice, thus suddenly divided, found themselves at the mercy of the winds, waves and currents. The fires on board being out, there was no steam to bring her back; the sail power of the Polaris was incapable of service in beating to the windward; and under most favorable circumstances it would require five hours to get up steam. All this time the vessel was drifting away from the members of the crew on the ice. In this condition he thought the vessel would run into the nearest sheltered cove, in order to get matters at rights. In a sea full of ice, after probably eight or ten hours delay, it would be but a chance if they would ever be able to find the lost party. The Admiral thinks that the vessel would be likely to make search for the lost members of the crew, and failing of success would return to the United States. He thinks there was no doubt of the safety of the vessel, and that she may be expected to return this summer. The examination of the Polaris crew here was continued to-day, and will be concluded to-night or to morrow. Some days, however, in the usual course of official routine, will elapse before the results of this investigation can be spread before the public.

Facts to be Remembered.

The legislation of the late Congress has led to changes of such a material character that it would be well for those using the mails to bear a few facts in mind. After June 30, the following postal changes go into effect:

The franking privilege ceases to exist.

Postmasters will be required to use official stamps on all letters on official business, and will be supplied by requisition on the Department.

No official stamps are to be used except for official business.

The stamp of one Department can only cover the correspondence of that Department, and no other.

No matter can pass free through the mails.

Postage must be collected on newspapers published in the county where delivered.

Free newspaper exchange is abolished. Publishers must pay postage on each exchange received.

In the same connection it should also be borne in mind that postal cards uncalled for are not sent to the dead letter office.

Ordinary cards can be transmitted through the mails by affixing a one-cent stamp, provided the entire message is printed. The address may be written.

Failure to Remove a Consul.

The Iowa politicians for some time have been attempting to effect an overhauling of the distribution of the government patronage in their State. An assault was made on General Pomutz, Consul at St. Petersburg, Russia, an efficient officer in his present field of duty, and one of the bravest of the Iowa volunteer officers in the late war. The assault properly met with a most disastrous and humiliating failure. The Secretary of State peremptorily refused to remove General Pomutz on the trivial grounds presented, observing that he was willing to rid the service of unqualified or disreputable officers, but the best, of which General Pomutz was one, he proposed to retain. The Hawkeyes pulled out of the presence of the Secretary in a rather demoralized condition. In recognition of General Pomutz' efficiency in the affairs of his own office and of the legation he was made attachee of the Legation of the United States at the Russian Court. For a Consular officer he is unusually popular in political and military circles at St. Petersburg, and also speaks the Russian language. By birth he is an Hungarian. He took part in the revolution in that country, and emigrated to the United States upon the failure of the party of independence. He had resided in Iowa over twenty years, when he was appointed. There are some unworthy officers in the service. The Hawkeyes may fare better should they go for their political scalps.

General View of the Prison Question at Home and Abroad—The Different Systems Considered—Deductions as to the Causes of Crime.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9, 1873.

An interesting resume of American prison systems is thus stated in the report of Dr. E. C. Wines, United States Commissioner to the International Prison Congress, held in London in July of last year. "The greater number of both State and county prisons have been built since the beginning of the world-wide controversy between the advocates of the cellular or Pennsylvania system, and the silent or Auburn system, now generally known as the separate and the congregate systems of prison management. This controversy opened in America about a half a century ago, took a concrete and practical form with the opening of the Auburn and Sing Sing penitentiaries in the State of New York, built on the congregate plan with separation at night in single cells, and the two penitentiaries in Pennsylvania at Philadelphia and at Pittsburgh, built on a separate plan with cellular imprisonment day and night for each convict. New Jersey and Rhode Island, in imitation of the Eastern and Western penitentiaries of Pennsylvania, introduced the cellular systems into their State prisons respectively; but those States abandoned the system years ago, and more recently it has been given up at the Western Penitentiary at Pittsburgh, so the result of the controversy in the United States is that cellularism exists only at the Cherry Hill Prison at Philadelphia, in some of the county jails in Pennsylvania, in the Suffolk county jail in Boston, and possibly a few other prisons of the same class. The proportion of prisoners confined on the separate plan in the whole United States is about one to thirty, or the neighborhood of three per cent. It is, therefore, evident the system of association, as opposed to cellularism, is the one which prevails in the United States. Nevertheless it is believed that the enlightened friends of prison reform in this country very generally prefer the system of complete separation for all prisons of preliminary detention, and, moreover, that they would prefer the restriction of all detention prisons to the purpose of safe-keeping alone, while minor offenses, they hold, might better receive their punishment in district prisons, forming a middle class of penitentiaries between the detention prison and the State prison; in which reformatory principles and processes might be more hopefully applied than they are now or ever can be in the county jails." It is estimated that there are about forty State prisons, but the number of county, town and city prisons is not known. There are 2,100 counties in the United States. The prison population of the United States is 35,000, of which one in six are women.

Prison management in England has been a subject of profound study and discussion in England for at least a century. The English convict system is devised with a view to combine the principle of deterrence with that of reformation. There are three stages of penal servitude. A stage between the second and the conditional release is applied to women, who may be sent to "refuges" for six months before their release on license. These refuges are establishments managed by private persons who interest themselves in preparing women for discharge and in procuring suitable situations for them. Cellular seclusion for long periods has been found in England to have an enfeebling effect upon the prisoner. A stage of separate imprisonment, however, has been found in England to be indispensable to the best effects of convict treatment. There are 11 convict prisons in England; that is 8 for males, 2 for females and 1 mixed, with capacity for 10,903 prisoners. In all but two of the convict prisons, Bentonville and Millbank, the prisoners work in association. There are also 122 borough and county jails, with accommodation for 27,169 prisoners. The average period of imprisonment is less than one month.

Three-fourths of the prisoners have a term under a month, and one-fourth under six months. Less than one in a thousand have a term exceeding the last named period. As a rule all prisoners are separated at night. They work generally in association, but under supervision, to prevent communication.

The Irish prison, or Crofton system—so named after Sir Walter Crofton—consists of three, or, including the period of provisional liberation, four stages. The first stage, from eight to nine months, is that of cellular imprisonment, to give him time for reflection; the second stage is passed in a congregate prison, with separation at night and associated labor during the day. He here receives milder treatment and credit for good behavior. There are four classes. Each class marks a change in the prisoner's situation and a mitigation of his punishment. On reaching the fourth class he no longer wears the prison garb; he is employed on special works; he enjoys many privileges; he may be said to approach a state of liberty. This second stage characterizes the system. The third stage in the Crofton system admits the convict into the intermediate prison. The fourth stage is that of conditional or primary liberation. This famous system, it will be seen, is at the same time penal and reformatory. In all the European countries named the prison administration is under the control of the government through the Ministers of the Interior or Justice, or some central authority. The discipline has generally in view the punishment and reformation of the criminal. In all the prisons moral and religious agencies are employed through the labors of chaplains or clergymen, and the cooperation of religious societies. In most of the prisons, in addition to religious services, Sunday schools have also been established in many of the prisons. The scholastic education of prisoners presents an interesting chapter. It shows that about three-fifths are unable to read. In most of the European prisons schoolmasters are employed for the instruction of the inmates. The system of prison labor varies in kind, sometimes it is of a disagreeable nature, by way of disciplinary punishment, sometimes it is pursued in trades. The sanitary condition of prisons is a subject of considerable attention. The results of the different modes of discipline [illegible] subjects of diverse opinions and useful [illegible] instructive controversy. In regard to the causes of crime, these have been reduced to an oblivion of religious and moral principles, ignorance of [illegible] want of a trade or some regular calling, artificial wants, drunkenness, libertinism, distaste for work and consequent idleness. About three-fourths of the imprisonments are for the violation of the right of property, or theft. The cause of stealing is rarely undeserved distress, most commonly it is idleness, the desire for lawful or unlawful pleasures or habits of drinking. These vices generally result from or are associated with a neglected education.

The subject of juvenile reformatories in the different countries was but imperfectly reported upon by the representatives at the London Congress, owing to an oversight in the preparation of the question sent out before hand. This important branch of the work relating to the prevention of crime, however, was officially presented, and showed evident signs of great activity in the United States, Denmark, Saxony, France, Italy, and Great Britain. A great deal more might be said on these subjects, but sufficient has been given in order to show that the busy mind of the present generation is at work in devising not only the means of suppressing crime, but of mitigating many of the lasting evils resulting from the earlier prison systems.

DeB. R. K.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Extraordinary Session of the Spanish Cortes—The Figueras Ministry Retained.

MADRID, June 9.—The session of Cortes last night was one of the stormiest on record. Owing to the confusion which prevailed in the Chamber, the closing of doors a portion of the time, by which the reporters were excluded, and the late hour of adjournment, the morning papers were unable to obtain complete or correct reports of the proceedings, and many false rumors in consequence obtained currency. The statement, among others, that the Ministry proposed by Senor Pi Y Margall was approved, is incorect. The house finally rejected his Ministry and called on Senor Figueras to resume the conduct of the government with his old Cabinet. The following is an accurate resume of the sitting:

The Cortes, after passing the resolution proclaiming the Republic, adjourned until evening for the purpose of completing the formation of the new Ministry. At 7 P. M. the House reassembled, and Senor Figueras opened the debate. He advised the Republicans to be united, and warned them that divisions in their ranks would prove fatal to the cause they held dear. The question then came up whether the Ministers proposed by Senor Pi Y Margall should be voted on "en bloc" or separately. An excited discussion followed, which was accompanied with frequent scenes of confusion. A motion was made to go into secret session. Senor Castelar protested. The Cortes, he said, owed it to the country that their proceedings should be public. Senor Pi Y Margall finally announced that in view of the sad scenes of disorder, which he could only consider as an evidence of distrust, he would withdraw his list of Ministers. [illegible]rest uproar followed, and it could only be subdued by Senor Figueras, who rose to move that the Ministers be directly chosen by the Cortes. The motion for a secret sitting was then renewed and adopted, and at midnight the galleries were cleared and the reporters excluded. The palace streets were filled with an excited throng, and within the Chamber the greatest agitation prevailed. It was rumored at one time that an [illegible] crowd had entered the palace and threatened to break into the hall. Moreover a fight between the military and the people in the streets was momentarily expected. Castelar and Figueras succeeded in restoring calm in the Chamber, and exerted themselves to good effect in restraining the populace outside. There being no prospect of agreement of the Deputies as to the composition of the new Ministry, Figueras, Castelar and Pi Y Margall were successively called upon to form one, but they either declined or failed in the task. After repeated consultations the whole Cortes finally [illegible] to Senor Figueras to remain in power with the old Cabinet, and at last consented. At four A. M. the doors were thrown open and the galleries immediately filled. The Cortes proceeded to adopt a vote of confidence in the Figueras Ministry and adjourned.

The proclamation of the Federal Republic was celebrated last night at Barcelona with illuminations and general rejoicings. Capt. Gen. Velarde has retired to Tortosa with the troops which remained faithful.

CAPTAIN JACK.

The Modoc Chief Becomes Communicative—Charges the Responsibility of His Offending Upon the Chief of the Klamath Indians—Did Not Murder General Canby, but Had Him Murdered.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10.—Gen. Scofield telegraphs that Gen. Davis, at Boyle's Camp, appointed a commission on the spot for the trial of the Modoc prisoners.

The guards at Alcatraz were attacked with bricks by Tom [illegible], an Indian prisoner. They fired on and killed him, putting six bullets in his body.

The Oregon papers denounce the massacre of the Modoc prisoners in unmeasured terms.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The massacre of Modoc captives at Lost River crossing is denounced by every one here, and Lieutenant General Sherman, with the Secretary, and Attorney General Williams, with the judicial authorities, will exercise every possible means to capture and punish the culprits. The Attorney General expresses the opinion that the murder was committed by ruffians and outlaws who infest that locality, and that it will be almost impossible to catch them. The War Department has received no dispatches on the subject to-day.

BOYLE'S CAMP, June 8.—Captain Jack spoke to-day, when he had his first interview with Gen. Davis. He tries to implicate Allen David, Klamath Chief. He denies being present when General Canby was [illegible]. He said: "I don't know how to open the subject about Allen David. I received a message last winter, in the Lava Beds, by old Schonchin, sub-chief. This was from Allen David, as follows: 'I don't want you to lower your gun and fight like a squaw, but you must fight like a man.' At first I thought this message was a lie, but it came so often that I believed it. I was about to lay down my arms when I got the message. Allen David told Schonchin to tell me to fight; that he thought the whites were going to fight him, and he would soon let Jack know what he was going to do. He said, 'Hold on to your guns; am getting ammunition and will join you in a few days; am selling property to buy powder.' Allen said, 'Don't fight like a woman; be a man; I will join you soon and he[illegible]ts of people; want to get guns first. What offers the Commissioners may make, don't believe what they say; they are trying to fool you.' I was going to give up and surrender when I got this message. I expected when I killed the Commissioners, Allen David would be with me next day, or ver[illegible]en, and I had already given up my arms. I ate the food of the government, and didn't want to do any fighting after eating their food. When I got this message it made [illegible]t as though I acted for Allen David, and expected him to join me soon. Allen David caused me to leave the reservation. I had bad feelings towards the Klamaths. So many such messages came, I believed him; thought he meant it, so I acted. He and I were good friends, but he urged me to do this thing. [illegible] winter I was going wherever they wanted [illegible] and wanted some quiet place, not on the rocks. Allen David was always pushing me up. The Klamath chiefs said the same. They talked as though Allen David was big chief. He said we must not think the Klamaths were women; they were not going to lay down their arms. The whites [illegible] I had all trouble. I did all the fighting. [illegible] did looks. Though they tried to get me into this scrape, I want you to know why I commenced the war. Last winter, on Lost river, Applegate and Brown came and said a big chief was coming to [illegible] and we must go to the reservation. The soldiers came and surrounded us before day and held me [illegible]sel. I did not expect that I was asleep. I told them not to shoot. The soldiers fired the first gun. I did not think they wanted to talk. After the soldiers began to fire on my people, some of my boys fired back. I did not. I took my things and ran as far as possible away. Old Schonchin was on the reservation. He said he had nothing to say himself; he only brought the message from Allen David."

As to General Canby and the things he had on, Jack said: "I can't say anything about it. I went away. The boys who killed Canby got the things. I was there, but went off as soon as I found I could not stop them." Jack being questioned said: "Bogus Charley and Schacknasty Jim killed General Canby. Allen David advised me to kill Canby, so I did it. [illegible] telling the truth. I did not kill him. I had it done, but did not do it." He added, in conclusion: "I don't lie. Bring them in that saw. I want to see them. If I had my chains off I would tell all the men who did these things."

Schonchin says he did shoot at Meacham, but all the Modocs knew he was a poor shot and could not hit anything. Jack's answers are of course a tissue of lies. Many agree that old Schonchin, from the reservation, was the messenger who took the message given him by Capt. Jack to charge Allen David and Klamaths with urging him to make war and kill Canby.

General Synod of the Lutheran Church of the United States.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
CANTON, OHIO, June 11, 1873.

The Twenty-sixth Convention of the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the United States convened in this city to-day, to continue [illegible] days. At nine o'clock A. M. the delegates, about one hundred and fifty in number, assembled in the Lutheran church, in charge of the Rev. [illegible] Kuhn, of Canton, when the meeting was opened with an appropriate sermon by its former President, the Rev. G. Diahl, D. D., of Frederick, Maryland. At the conclusion of his sermon the Convention was organized with the following officers: [illegible] M. M. Baum, D. D., of Western Pennsylvania Synod, President; Prof. S. A. Ort, of Wittenberg, [illegible] Secretary; and A. F. Ockershauser, Esq., of the Synod of New York and New Jersey, Treasurer. This body embraces in its organization twent[illegible] synods, about seven hundred ministers, twelve hundred churches and over ten thousand communicants.

LIST OF PATENTS

To Citizens of Pennsylvania and Ohio.

The following list of patents, issued from the United States Patent Office for the week ending June [illegible], 1873, is furnished the COMMERCIAL from the office of [illegible] McC. Perkins & Co., Counsellors-at-Law and Solicitors for American and Foreign Patents, [illegible]3 Seventh street, Washington city, D. C.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Sha[illegible] Vehicles.—Samuel P. Connor, Conshohocken, and Philip D. Pfisterer, Philadelphia. Application filed March 15, 1873.

Safe for Explosive Compounds to Render them [illegible]asting and other Purposes.—Edward A. L. Ro[illegible], Titusville. Application filed May 7, 1873.

Shi[illegible] Machine.—Samuel M. King, Lancaster. Application filed December 19, 1872.

Bra[illegible] Coal Cars.—David Wetsel, Morris. Application filed April 19, 1873.

Cle[illegible] Oil Wells.—John J. Looney, St. Petersburg. Application filed November 2, 1872.

Run[illegible] Gear for Carriages.—Rufus Kline and Robert [illegible]ack, Pottstown, assignors of one-third their [illegible] to Fortunato G. Pompeji, same place. Application filed November 25, 1872.

Cha[illegible]chine.—Benjamin Hershey, Erie. Application filed February 14, 1873.

Tre[illegible] Heavy Petroleum.—John Jay Looney, St. Petersburg. Application filed November 9, 1872.

Jelly [illegible]s.—Daniel C. Ripley, Pittsburgh. Application filed April 30, 1873.

[illegible]s for Detaching Horses.—Hezekiah Latshaw, [illegible]nightstown. Application filed March 14, 1873.

Scre[illegible]iver.—Charles Law, Pittston. Application filed April 30, 1873.

Spa[illegible]rester and Extinguisher for Locomotives.—John [illegible] Gray, Harrisburg. Application filed February [illegible], 1873.

Thr[illegible]g Machine.—Harvey Wehler, Hampton. Application filed March 12, 1873.

OHIO.

Rev[illegible]le Street Car.—William T. Jenks, Toledo. Application filed April 19, 1873.

Adj[illegible]le Step Ladder.—John J. Hardenbrook, and S[illegible] Belford, Columbus Grove. Application filed A[illegible] 5, 1873.

Mac[illegible]or Pulverizing Clay.—George C. Bovey, Chilli[illegible]. Application filed January 9, 1873.

Ste[illegible]ump.—Wales Aldrich, Dayton. Application filed March 22, 1873.

Wa[illegible] Machine.—Amos W. Jennings, Ravenna. Application filed April 19, 1873.

Bal[illegible]d Valve.—Frank P. Cady, Cleveland, assignor of one-half his right to Seth M. Cady, same place. Application filed February 21, 1873.

[illegible] Column for Railroad Water Tanks.—[illegible], Cincinnati. Application filed February [illegible], 1873.

Sa[illegible]ing Machine.—William H. Dobson, Cincinnati, assignor to J. A. Fay & Co., same place. Application filed March 21, 1873.

Do[illegible]eck.—George E. Rittenhouse, Akron. Application filed April 12, 1873.

La[illegible].—Thomas Smith, Cleveland. Application filed March 10, 1873.

Ma[illegible]ture of Shafting.—Christian F. Kneisley and [illegible] Wenstroff, Dayton, assignors to Farmers' Manufacturing Company, same place. Application filed April 18, 1873.

W[illegible] for Vehicles.—James Hageman, Williamsburg. Application filed [illegible] 25, 1873.

[illegible] Set.—John U. Shultz, Shelby. Application filed April 18, 1873.

Sa[illegible]harpening Machine.—Frederick R. Frey, Bucy[illegible]. Application filed March 20, 1873.

[illegible]r.—John S. Davis, Toledo. Application filed [illegible] 19, 1873.

ANOTHER MINE HORROR.

Explosion of Fire Damp in Henry Clay Colliery, Near Shamokin, Pa.

Ten Miners Taken Out Dead---Fifteen Others Missing.

SHAMOKIN, PA., June 10.—This afternoon an explosion occurred in Henry Clay colliery, operated by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, near this place. The colliery had not been inspected for some time, but was always considered safe. It had the capacity for mining 8,000 tons of coal per month, and sixty-five men are employed in it. Conrad Dumphaiser, the inside boss, went into an old working on the water level, when the explosion immediately followed, caused, it is thought, by the fire damp being fired, which communicated with the air from the water level into the slope below where the men worked. The miners in this section of the coal region not being accustomed to black damp, thought it was blasting powder that had been set on fire. They remained in the slope until almost overcome with black damp, and then starting to come up met the body of the after damp and fell senseless. The stronger men managed to get out, however, and gave the alarm to guide the others who followed, but on reaching the top of the slope they fell back completely overcome. John Hays, outside boss, on hearing the alarm, immediately went to their rescue. After proceeding about five hundred yards he fell face downward in a pool of water and was drowned. Enoch Mogneski was found drowned by his side. Eight men were brought out dead. There was no caving in of the mine, as first supposed, and there was no foul air in the ventilator. The accident resulted from old gas exploding in a deserted working.

Up to 10 P. M. ten dead bodies have been taken out. Many of the men from the surrounding mines came to render assistance. The excitement is intense; wives and children rushing to the scene of the disaster and finding their husbands and fathers either dead or gasping for breath, while others were eagerly watching the arrivals of friends on the slope wagons from below. There were fifty men in the slope at the time of the explosion, thirty-five of whom are known to have escaped and will recover.

Wm. Brown, a prominent coal operator at this place, fell down the Daniel Webster shaft this afternoon, one hundred and sixty-five feet deep. His leg was broken and he was otherwise severely injured.

INTERESTING STATISTICS.

Families and Dwellings in Fifty Cities of the United States.

From the Washington correspondence of the New York *Journal of Commerce* we take the following table giving the number of families, number of dwellings, and average persons to each dwelling, of fifty cities of the United States, as shown by the last census. The cities rank as they are printed, New York No. 1, and so on to Fall River, No. 50.

	Families.	Dwel'gs.	Persons to a dwelling.
New York	185,789	64,044	14.72
Philadelphia	127,746	112,366	6.01
Brooklyn	80,066	45,834	8.64
St. Louis	59,431	39,675	7.84
Chicago	59,497	40,620	6.70
Baltimore	49,929	40,350	6.63
Boston	48,188	29,623	8.46
Cincinnati	42,937	24,550	8.81
New Orleans	39,139	33,606	5.69
San Francisco	30,553	25,905	5.77
Buffalo	22,325	18,215	6.14
Washington	21,343	19,545	5.50
Newark	21,631	14,350	7.32
Louisville	19,177	14,670	6.87
Cleveland	18,441	16,592	5.56
*Pittsburgh	16,182	14,224	6.05
Jersey City	16,257	9,567	7.37
Detroit	15,636	14,668	5.42
Milwaukee	14,226	13,048	5.48
*Albany	14,105	8,748	7.94
Providence	14,775	9,227	7.46
Rochester	12,213	11,649	5.36
Allegheny	10,147	8,847	6.31
Richmond	9,792	8,062	6.35
New Haven	10,482	8,100	6.28
Charleston	9,098	6,861	7.14
Indianapolis	9,200	7,820	6.17
Troy	9,302	5,893	7.88
Syracuse	8,677	7,088	6.07
*Worcester	8,658	4,922	8.35
Lowell	7,640	6,362	6.43
Memphis	6,300	6,486	6.18
Cambridge	7,897	6,348	6.24
Hartford	7,427	6,688	5.56
Scranton	6,642	5,646	6.21
Reading	6,932	6,294	5.39
Paterson	7,048	4,603	7.23
Kansas City, Mo	5,585	5,424	9.95
Mobile	6,300	5,734	5.58
Toledo	6,457	6,069	5.20
Portland, Me	6,632	4,836	6.50
Columbus, O	5,790	5,011	6.24
Wilmington, Del	5,608	5,393	5.71
Dayton	6,109	5,601	5.43
Lawrence, Mass	5,287	3,443	8.40
Utica	5,794	4,799	6.00
Charleston, Mass	6,055	4,396	6.44
Savannah	5,013	4,561	6.19
Lynn	6,100	4,625	6.10
Fall River	5,216	2,687	9.95

*In regard to Albany and Pittsburgh, this table covers only the old limits of the two cities.

Pittsburgh, since the consolidation of the South Side, numbers 22,740 families, instead of 16,182 as given in the table. The number of dwellings now in the city is 19,752, instead of 14,224. The population of the consolidated city, as shown by the last census, is 122,295. Allegheny should, and doubtless will ere long, form a part of the city, giving us a population of 112,843. Instead of standing sixteenth in the list as regards population, Pittsburgh really ranks eleventh, falling in between San Francisco and Buffalo. Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and other large cities, include the respective counties in which they are situated; and upon this basis of enumeration, Pittsburgh would rank in population the seventh city in the Union—ahead of Boston, Cincinnati and New Orleans—the population of the county being 262,686.

Pittsburgh, as consolidated, shows 5.33 persons to a family, and 6.19 persons to a dwelling, being a fraction more than in Philadelphia. It will be seen that Philadelphia, though having a much smaller population than New York, has nearly twice as many dwelling houses. As shown by other tables, Philadelphia averages almost a house to a family. New York averages 5.07 persons to a family, and 14.72 persons to a dwelling; Philadelphia 5.28 persons to a family, and 6.01 persons to a dwelling. The reasons for this difference are well understood. New York is crowded with large residences, and Philadelphia has miles in three directions to expand within her city limits. Land being cheap, buildings are small, and rents within a mechanic's reach. Brooklyn has about an even race with Chicago in the number of dwellings, but Brooklyn residences average greater value and much larger size.

It is somewhat strange that the cities of Brooklyn and Chicago should each be ahead of St. Louis in the number of dwellings. Land is very much cheaper in St. Louis than in Brooklyn. These figures were taken before the Chicago fire, but Chicago has more dwellings now than she had then, and the comparison still holds good.

From this table it would appear that the crowded cities are New York, Fall River, Cincinnati, Brooklyn, Boston, Lawrence, Jersey City and Worcester. In a table giving the number of dwellings in States, New York is accredited with the largest number, 658,759; Pennsylvania, 635,680; while no other State has half a million. The average number of people to a dwelling is: New York, 6.37; Pennsylvania, 5.54.

EQUALIZATION IN THE COURTS.

A Bill in Equity to Restrain the City Treasurer from Collecting Taxes Under the Equalization Ordinance.

It has been anticipated for some time past that the legality of the equalization ordinance would be tested in the courts. Many of the assessments in the new districts are regarded as greatly in excess of the "actual cash value," while, on the contrary, instances are cited in the old wards (and also in the new) where the assessments are much below the cash value. Some property owners, in order to prove the correctness of their own estimates, offer their land for sale at prices far less than those at which they have been assessed. The dissatisfaction, if not general, is certainly sufficient to concentrate considerable opposition to the collection of the tax, and it has been decided to test the matter in the courts.

Mr. Samuel Chadwick, a well known and influential citizen of the Twenty-first ward, yesterday, through his counsel, Sol. Schoyer, Esq., filed a bill in equity, in the Court of Common Pleas, praying the Court to restrain the City Treasurer from collecting the taxes upon the valuations as fixed by the Board of Revision. The complainant sues not alone for himself, but "on behalf of all other citizens of Pittsburgh who may unite with him in this bill." The material allegations of the bill are: That the Board of Revision have assessed property in the rural wards above its cash value, for the purpose of preventing the owners thereof from reaping the advantage of the one-third abatement secured to them under the consolidation act; that the City Assessor arbitrarily fixed his own estimates on properties, the true value of which had been returned by the owners; that these unauthorized estimates were made in many cases without personal examination or the hearing of evidence from persons who knew the values; that while many persons are assessed thousands of dollars above their values, others are favored with estimates below what is just; that in numerous cases the taxes on farming lands, if allowed to be collected, would exceed the yearly income received from them; that these lands are so valued on the pretext that they can be cut up into lots and sold, while in reality they are not available for that purpose; that the Board has passed upon assessments without due examination; that committees were permitted to travel from ward to ward, and make assessments; that in no case does a property holder receive the benefit of an examination by a quorum of the Board; and that in a majority of cases the valuation was fixed without a personal examination or the hearing of evidence.

It is further charged that the act of Councils, ordering the election for Revisors is illegal, that it was hurried through before the members of Councils from South Side were admitted; that the election of members of the Board from the South Side is illegal, because that territory had not been annexed when the ordinance was passed, and there was no proclamation issued for the election.

Messrs. Hill Burgwin and Thomas M. Marshall have also been retained as counsel, and the matter will probably result in a pretty thorough investigation. It will be necessary to dispose of the question as speedily as possible, as serious complications will arise if the city should long be deprived of the means of keeping the municipal wheels in motion.

Mr. Chadwick owns fifty-four acres on the old Poketas (or Puckety) road, running out to the city line, and situated about midway between the Pennsylvania railroad and the Allegheny river. It is assessed at $3,000 per acre which he claims to be excessive. Other lands, two or three miles nearer the centre of the city, and fronting on Fifth avenue, are cited as assessed at $4,000 per acre, or about what they are worth, thus imposing a very unequal burden on the complainant.

The city authorities have not yet taken any action, but an early answer will no doubt be made to the complainant's bill, when the case will come on for argument.

By reference to the Council proceedings elsewhere published, it will be seen that an ordinance has been passed providing for appeals from the equalized valuations, which will give property owners a chance to have mistakes corrected.

LABOR TROUBLES IN ENGLAND.

Strike of Iron Miners in the Cleveland District—Other Lockouts.

The London correspondent of the New York *Times*, writing under date of May 20, says: The iron-masters have no sooner begun to get over their troubles with the coal-miners than they are plunged into fresh troubles with the iron miners. The iron industry of Cleveland—the most recent, but one of the most flourishing and important, iron districts of England—has just been paralyzed by a sudden strike on the part of the iron-miners. From seven to eight thousand men are off work, and the iron-masters are preparing to damp down their furnaces. The origin of the quarrel is a combination among the men for the purpose of restricting the out-put of ore to about half the usual quantity. As the employers have no stock of ore to fall back upon, these tactics on the part of the men would soon be sure to bring them to a stand-still. There would not have been ore enough to make it worth while to keep the furnaces going. The masters were also well aware that this restriction of the out-put was applied only as a means of obtaining an increase of wages as soon as the men thought they had quite got the upper hand. Under these circumstances, the masters resolved upon a lock-out unless the men would agree to do their full measure of "tubs" each day. As the men refuse to be bound by this condition, the lock-out commenced. To add to the difficulties of the iron-masters, the limestone quarrymen were also most of them out on strike. While the iron miners' strike lasts, however, this will not much matter, except that there will be two different bodies to make peace with. The engineers of the Staffordshire potteries have struck; the Manchester carters are still out on strike; the bootmakers and the shoemakers of London are also on strike, and another great building strike appears to be imminent. Altogether, it will be seen that capital and labor have not yet kissed each other.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 11, 1873.

We have received a copy of the Fifteenth Annual Report of the Trade and Commerce of the City of Milwaukee, compiled by the Chamber of Commerce of that city. The report is very full, being prefaced with a map, giving the railroad connections of the place, showing the movement of flour and grain at Milwaukee during the year 1872, the receipts of grain daily and monthly, and a comparative table showing the increase of the grain trade during the past six years, and the quotations made during each day of the year. Each grade and kind of grain being fully tabulated.

The report takes up in detail almost every commodity bought and sold in the market, and furnishes full information as to the amounts handled and the prices realized. In fact a complete epitome of the trade of the city in all its varied branches is given in a complete and convenient form, and in a manner creditable to the compilers.

In this connection we are glad to refer to the action of our City Councils in recommending that a meeting be called for the purpose of organizing a Board of Trade here. There is no city in the country with the large manufacturing interests that we possess that takes so little pains to compile information as to the extent of her trade. It is to be hoped that the meeting will be largely attended and an active interest taken to create and sustain such a Board in the work it has to do. We cannot help thinking that there are many merchants and business men who have never taken any active part in any public effort to collect statistics of our trade and manufactures, who ought to become active members of such an organization as is contemplated, without waiting for the personal solicitation of the first movers, for by so doing they will increase the influence of the association and its power for usefulness.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondent:

	Morn.	Noon.	Even.
1881	122⅜	122⅜	122⅜
1862	117	117	117
1864	117	117	117
1865	118¾	119	119¼
1865, new	120¼	120¼	120¼
1867	121¼	121¼	121¼
1868	....	120¼	120¾
10 40s	114	114¼	114¼
New series	115½	115	....
Gold	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜
Currency 6s	114¼	114¼	114¼

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quoted United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	117⅜
United States 6s of 1881	122⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	117
United States 5-20s of 1864	117
United States 5-20s of 1865	119¼
United States 10-40s	114¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	120¼
United Sates 5-20s, January and July, 1867	121¼
United Sates 5-20s, January and July, 1868	120¼
Currency Pacifics	114¼

—As the Pacific Mail stock has been attracting the attention of the market more than any other stock on the list, we give the following from a letter of Messers. Glendiming, Davis & Armory, of Wall street:

Of course Pacific Mail occupied much attention from the fact that the new "statement of assets" had been made public since the closing on Saturday, and had consequently been analyzed, digested and discussed by interested operators. At the first glance the exhibit might not perhaps seem to be so unfavorable as the street had been led to expect, and consequently there were many parties, among them, we understand, some who knew the figures from outside sources, who went long for the turn. Others who were on the short side of the stock were induced to cover, and this will account for the comparative firmness of the stock to-day, when very little business was done below 40. In calculating the estimates of the new statement, and obtaining the figures from parties who have an intimate knowledge of such matters, we cannot conscientiously value the assets of the company as worth above eight millions of dollars against a total share capital of $20,000,000. In other words, we do not fairly believe the real value of the stock to be worth much more than $30 to $35 per share. With careful and judicious management the valuable trade comprehended by this company may be made of much greater value.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

June 11, 1873.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 P.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 A.M.
Gold	117⅜	118⅛	....	117⅜	117¼
Canton	....	99½	....	....	....
Western Union Teleg'ph	81⅞	82⅜	81⅛	....	81⅛
Quicksilver	....	40½	....	....	....
Pacific Mail	40	40	39⅝	39¾	39¾
Adams Express	....	93	....	93¼	....
Wells Fargo Express	....	80½	....	....	....
American Express	....	64¾	....	....	....
United States Express	....	71	....	....	....
New York Central	....	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜	100⅜
Erie	63½	63½	63½	63⅜	63¼
Michigan Central	....	95	....	95	....
Michigan Southern	91⅜	91⅛	90⅝	90¼	90⅜
Illinois Central	....	....	....	112	....
Cleveland and Pittsb'gh	....	87¼	....	87¼	....
Chicago and N. W.	....	....	....	70	....
Chicago and N. W. pref	....	84	....	83	....
Rock Island	108¼	108⅛	107¾	107⅞	....
St. Paul	51¼	50¾	49¾	49⅝	....
St. Paul pref	....	71½	71¾	70	....
Wabash	65½	65⅛	64⅞	64⅛	65
Wabash pref	....	....	....	....	....
Fort Wayne	....	94¼	....	94	....
Ohio and Mississippi	37½	37¼	36⅝	36¾	37⅛
Union Pacific	27⅛	....	26¾	26⅞	27¼
Chicago and Alton	....	109	....	109	....
Chicago and Alton pref	....	....	....	....	....
Boston, Hart. and Erie	....	2¼	....	....	....
Harlem	....	129⅛	....	129	129
New Jersey Central	....	....	....	....	....
C., C. and I. C.	28	27¾	....	26⅝	27½
Hannibal and St. Joseph	....	....	....	....	....
Iron Mountain	....	....	....	....	....
Atlantic Mail	....	1¼	....	....	....

Messrs Robinson Bro., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnishes the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Penna Central	54¼	Philadelphia & Erie	25
Reading	58¾	Penna Allotments	54¾
United Co's. of N. J.	122	Pitsburgh	74½
Oil Creek	31	Allegheny Valley 7-30	95
Lehigh Valley	61⅛	Central Trans'n	48

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

June 4.—The market remains as previously reported, the demand is fair and prices continue steady. The supply of foreign is abundant, but domestic, especially prime lines of fleece and pulled, are in light stock. The receipts of new Texas are fair, but other clips are arriving very slowly. The sales comprise 50 bales Cape at 34c; 5,000 ℔s Mexican 20c; 10,000 ℔s black Colorado 19½c; 3,000 ℔s do, Texas, 19c; 352 bales spring California, 23½a28c; 150 bags super and X pulled, 39a45c; 10,000 ℔s Michigan and Ohio fleece, 52c; 10,000 ℔s scoured do, 60a90c; 10,000 ℔s tub washed, 51a53c; 5,000 ℔s, unwashed, 32c.

June 7.—For domestic a very fair demand is noticed, with prices firmly maintained. The stock has not been increased, but remains light, with the assortment very poor. The amount of fleeces at present in stock is lower than for many years past, and the frequent large sales of pulled have greatly reduced the supply of that description. As regards foreign, nothing encouraging can be said; the demand is limited to odd sales, and prices, to some extent, are in buyers' favor, but as yet we hear of no quotable concession; the supply of all kinds of foreign is ample. The sales comprise 80 bales Australian at 50 cents; 15,000 ℔s Oregon, 40c; 10,000 ℔s X and No 1 fleece, 46a50c; 3,000 ℔s spring California, 36c; 10,000 ℔s fall do, 22@23c; 200 bags X and super pulled, 41@46c; 12,000 ℔s scoured, 60@67c; 3,000 ℔s coarse do, 42c; 8,000 ℔s tub-washed, 52@53c; 3,000 ℔s Texas, 27½c; 300 bales Montevideo, 75,000 ℔s washed carpet, 36 bales East India, 50 bags Mestiza pulled, 93 bags X and super do, 6,000 ℔s Georgia, 8,000 ℔s spring California, 300 bales do, 20,000 ℔s Texas, 5,000 ℔s mixed fleeces, 200 ℔s tub-washed and 20,000 ℔s washed Colorado, on private terms. By auction, 60 bales damaged Australian sold at 42½@44c cash.

Import of wool into New York from January 1 to May 31, 1873: From foreign ports, 28,495 bales; Coastwise ports, 6,781. Total, 35,276 bales; same time 1872, 37,121.—*Shipping List.*

BOSTON.

June 7.—The wool market has been moderately active since our last report, the proportion of domestic fleece being larger than for some time. As the time for receiving the new clip approaches, holders of stock become a little more anxious to sell, and as manufacturers are not buying heavily some concessions are made, though no large lots can be bought at much discount from last week's prices.

Denny, Rice & Co. are in receipt of the first lot of *washed* fleece of the new clip of Ohio. Its condition is very superior, and if the wools to follow are of equal beauty, we shall see a better clip than for some time. These wools are selling at about 52½ cents.

Pulled wool has been selling slowly, and prices have a wide range, varying very little from those of last week. No large lots have been sold.

California wool has been purchased quite freely, the stock being fair in amount, and some of it being of superior quality. Prices are steady, and we note the sale of a very choice lot as high as 35 cents.

Sales for the week have been 1,220,000 ℔s domestic and 115,000 ℔s foreign. Included in the former we note the following sales of fleece: 3,000 ℔s Western X at 48½c; 10,000 ℔s Ohio X at 51c; 58,000 ℔s Ohio and Michigan at 49a52½c; 15,000 ℔s Michigan at 47½@48c; 10,000 ℔s do at 50c; 5,000 ℔s do X at 52½c; 6,000 ℔s Wisconsin at 47c; 3,000 ℔s Indiana at 48c; 2,000 ℔s Pennsylvania X at 52c; 50,000 ℔s do do and XX at 52a53c; 7,000 ℔s do XX at 55c; 1,000 ℔s heavy Vermont at 45c; 14,000 ℔s medium at 20a55c; 18,000 ℔s do at 33½c; 3,500 ℔s do at 50c; 4,000 ℔s do at 52c; 2,500 ℔s do at 52½c; 5,000 ℔s fine at 35c; 20,000 ℔s noils at 30c; 5,000 ℔s unmerchantable at 42c.

In unwashed wool the sales have been 5,000 ℔s at 30a33c; 6,000 ℔s medium at 34c; 5,000 ℔s do at 38½c; 2,000 ℔s fine at 30c; 8,500 ℔s do at 32c.

Sales of pulled wool have been 8,200 ℔s extra at 45c; 7,000 ℔s do at 48a49c; 12,000 ℔s do at 53½c; 34,000 ℔s do and super at 45a50c; 5,000 ℔s super at 38c; 15,000 ℔s do at 40a45c; 1,000 ℔s do at 42c; 2,000 ℔s do at 44c; 7,000 ℔s do at 45c; 3,500 ℔s do at 48a 50c; 1,000 ℔s do at 55c; 1,000 ℔s coarse at 15c.

In combing wool the sales have been 4,000 ℔s at 55a60c for washed, and 40c for unwashed; 15,000 ℔s unwashed on private terms; 3,000 ℔s do at 45c; 2,200 ℔s Maine do at 45½c; 2,000 ℔s pulled at 47½c.

In scoured and tubwashed the sales have been 5,500 ℔s scoured at 62½c; 2,000 ℔s do at 65c; 6,000 ℔s do at 92a95c; 2,100 ℔s fine do at 97½c; 2,000 ℔s dingy tub at 45c.

Wool Items.

Fifty cents is the price demanded for wool by farmers in this section. Buyers are not disposed to give more than forty or forty-five. The markets are flat, and it is useless for holders to expect much improvement in prices.—*Barnesville, O., Enterprise.*

As the wool market is expected to open soon, there are many inquiries as to prices. Buyers talk of forty and forty-five cents per pound, while growers talk of holding stiffly at fifty cents. Wool does not pay the grower very well at fifty cents, and is a loss at a less figure. It would pay our farmers better to turn their attention to other branches of farm business if wool does not bring readily at least fifty cents.—*Cadiz, O., Sentinel.*

The Corpus Christi (Texas) *Gazette*, in noticing the shearing of a lot of young bucks recently taken to Texas by John McClain, formerly of Chartiers township, Washington county, Pa., says: Some of the fleeces of lambs one year old, weighed 10 pounds. A pure Saxon merino sheared 11 pounds, and the "Doctor" 14 pounds. The average weight of the flock was 9 pounds. The sheep had just arrived from their long trip, and were thin in flesh, though in good condition.

The Washington, Pa., *Reporter*, says: Now that corn planting is finished, our farmers are busy shearing sheep. The clip will be a large one and the quotations are anxiously scanned. We have heard of no sales, and the figures talked of range from forty-three to fifty cents per pound. A large sale of last year's clip is reported as having taken place in Greene county last week at the former rate. This is not up to the hopes and expectations of the producers, but buyers seem unwilling to go higher at this time.

James C. Hawkins, of East Bethlehem, has sold 30,000 ℔s, of last year's clip, to Messrs. Abbot & Co., of Boston, at 45c. We hear of another sale at 41c, and this is about the rate the market will open at.

The southwestern counties of the State made the following exhibit three years ago in the production of wool: Washington county, 1,862,752 ℔s; Greene, 444,489 ℔s; Fayette, 287,752 ℔s.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, June 11, 1873.

REMARKS.—The market rules steady and quiet, as is usually the case at this season of the year, the only changes worthy of special notice being in perishable goods, which are governed by supply and demand.

Since our last report there has been a heavy rain in this region, which will be gratifying to farmers generally, and will do much toward bringing forward the somewhat tardy corn and oats crops, to say nothing of potatoes and other spring plantings.

The grain market is still in an uncertain condition. The receipts are large, with few buyers, the mills being either freely stocked or holding for better terms. Be this as it may, there is little demand for wheat from any quarter, and prices are weak and lower.

In groceries we note quite an active trade in the wholesale market. Buyers are plenty, and seem to have made up their minds that now is the time to lay in their stocks of sugars, &c., as sweets of all grades are to-day lower than they have been at any time for the past ten years.

The bacon and provision market rules quiet, and prices are unchanged, with a fair local and order demand reported.

The demand for choice brands of flour made from winter wheat, continues active, whilst low grades of spring are dull sale, and some dealers being overstocked are storing it away.

Butter is somewhat difficult to quote. We advise our country readers to be careful in the manufacture and preparation of butter for market, as much depends upon quality and appearance. And, it may be added, that small packages are always preferred.

The egg market has again advanced, and the market is very firm with prices tending upwards.

There is a continued demand for choice, sound apples. The stocks are light, and will give way to the new crop, which will ere long put in an appearance.

Peachblow potatoes still continue in good demand, with sales car lots at quotations given below. New potatoes are plenty, and rule high.

The vegetable market is most abundantly supplied with productions from our own "hot beds," to the far away sunny regions of Florida and Bermuda.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	8,056	9,260	17,316
Apples, bbls	869	523	1,392
Cheese, bxs	1,100	749	1,849
Corn, sacks	1,629	1,872	3,501
Wheat, sacks	12,845	17,616	30,461
Barley, sacks	309	510	819
Rye, sacks	1,722	3,146	4,918
Oats, sacks	12,808	29,997	42,805
Butter, pkgs	180	250	430
Bacon, pieces	1,375	....	1,375
Bacon, tierces	293	839	1,132

Below will be found the ruling quotations of the market, wholesale, unless otherwise mentioned:

ALES—X $9; XX $10; porter $10; India ale $11 per bbl; Bass English ale, kilderkins, 25 gals, $24; bbls, 45 gals, $44; hhds, 68 gals, $65.

APPLES—Receipts 47 bbls. Market firm. Prime sound apples meet ready sale at from $3 to $4 per bbl; low grades as to quality and condition.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales at 50a60c ℘ gal.

ASHES—Common soda ash 4½c; refined 6c; pots 9a9½c; pearls 11c; arsenic 3½a3 ¾c; nitrate soda 4½a5c; black lead 6c.

BUTTER—Receipts 41 packages. The market is weak, though prices are unchanged, and we continue to quote extra choice roll at 16@18c; fair to good 12@14c; common 7@8c ℘ ℔.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Prices unchanged. Receipts, tierces, 69. Market reported quite active at the following figures: Uncanvased sugar-cured hams 14½c; canvased do do 15c; do do shoulders 10c; plain do 8½c; rib sides 9½c; clear do 10c; clear do 10½c; breakfast bacon 13c; dried beef 19c; mess pork $17 50; leaf lard in tierce 10c; refined do do 10½c; do do, half bbls, 11c; do do, kegs and buckets, 11½c.

BEANS—Sales are reported at $2 50@2 75 per bush. Stocks light.

BAGGING—Penn Mill rates: Three bushel, 50c; two and a half bushel, 43c; two bushel, 35c.

BROOM CORN—Sales hurl at 7½@8½c; green, 8½@4c; red top, 3c.

BEESWAX—Sales in a small way at 38@40c per ℔.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—Sales as follows: ¼ ℔ cans ℘ doz $1 60; ½ ℔ cans $3; ℔ cans $5 50; 5 ℔ cans $27; 10 and 25 ℔ cans, wood boxes, ℘ ℔ 40c.

CRACKERS—Leading cracker manufacturers report the market active and buoyant, with sales at the following figures: Boston Crackers 8c ℘ ℔; Extra Boston Crackers, 10c; Butter Crackers, 7½c; Cream Crackers, 22c; Fruit Crackers, 13c; Fruit Cakes, 13½c; Ginger do 13c; N. Y. Water, Crackers, 6½c; Orange Cakes, 13c; Oyster Crackers, 7½c; Lemon do, 12½c; Soda do, 7½c; Sugar do, 10c; Water do, 2½c; Wine do, 10c; Lemon Jumbles, 13½c; Sugar Jumbles, 13½c; Spiced Jumbles 13½c; Imperial Crackers, 18c; Novelty do, 15c ℘ ℔.

CEMENT—Beeson's hydraulic, $2 00@2 25; Louisville, $2 25@2 50; Rosendale, $4@4 50; white lime, $2 00; calcined plaster, $4 50@5 00; land plaster, $3 00@3 50.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales at $7 70@8 00 per case.

CHEESE—Receipts by rail and river for the past twenty-four hours very light. The market was firm, with sales at the following quotations: Old New York Goshen 16@16½c ℘ ℔; new Ohio Factory 14c; new Ohio Dairy 11c; Sweitzer 16@18c; Limberger 11@13c.

CANNED GOODS—*American Pickles*—Pints ℘ dozen $1 50; quarts $2 50; half gallons $3 50; gallons $5 50; barrels of 1,200 each $10 00; half barrels of 600 each $5 75.

English Pickles—Chow chow ℘ dozen, pints $3 75; quarts $6 50; mixed pickles, pints $3 75; quarts $6 50; small cherkin, pints $4 50; quarts $7 50; white onions, quarts $7 50; cauliflower, pints $3 75; piccalilli, pints $3 75.

Coleman's Mustard—¼ ℔ cans $2 10 ℘ dozen; ½ ℔ cans $3 75; 1 ℔ cans $7 50; 4 and 6 ℔ cans 42c ℘ ℔; 10 ℔ cans 40c; 12 ℔ kegs 35c.

Catsups, Sauces, &c.—Tomato catsup ℘ dozen, pints $1 50; quarts $2 45; Halford sauce, pints $4 25; ½ pints $2 50; pepper sauce, pints $1 25; mustard, French, pints $1 50; assorted jellies, pints $1 50; goblet jellies, pints $2 75.

COUNTRY BACON—Hams 9@10c; shoulders 6@7c; clear sides 8½@9c; jowls 3c.

COUNTRY LARD—Sales at 8@8½c ℘ ℔. Demand moderate.

CRANBERRIES—Sales Sackett's and Carey's at $12 @13 ℘ bbl; lower grades $8@10.

CARBON OIL—Sales f. o. b. at 16@16½c.

DRIED FRUITS—Market dull and prices nominal. Peaches, halves, 6@7c; mixed, 5½@6c; peeled at 16@18c; apples 3@4c blackberries 10@12c; pitted cherries 15@19c; unpitted 6@7c ℘ ℔.

EGGS—Receipts light and prices stronger, strictly prime fresh selling at 18@20c per dozen.

FISH.—Large shore, No 1, $25 ℘ bbl; medium shore, No 1, $23 ℘ bbl; Bay No 1, $21; for half barrels, quarters and kitts, 32c more; Lake herring, quarters, $2 15; white fish $8.

FEATHERS—Market quiet; live geese 65@70c ℘ ℔.

GROCERIES—No change in prices with sales at the following quotations:

Coffee—Choice Rio 25c; good to prime 22½@23½c; Old Government Java 31c; other Javas, 26@28c; roasted Rio, 1 ℔ packages, 28c; loose, 27½c; roasted Java 33½c.

Sugars—Patent cut loaf 13c; crushed, granulated and powdered, 12c; standard A, 11c; B, 10½c; extra C, 10½c; C, yellow, 10½c; circle C, 10½c; lower grades 8@10c.

Syrups—White drips 65c; other grades ranging 60 to 40c, according to quality.

Rice—Choice Carolina 9c; prime 8½c; Patna 8c; Rangoon 7½@8c.

Teas—Oolong 35c to $1 10; Souchong 30 to 75c; Japans 50c to $1 16; imperial 60c to $1 10; Young Hyson 40c to $1 45; Gunpowder $1 00 to $2 30.

FLOUR—Receipts for the past twenty-four hours 1,500 barrels by rail and river. Though we are not authorized to reduce quotations, though we feel assured that concessions would be made to effect sales, particularly of the lower grades of western spring flour. We quote as follows: Western brands white and red wheat flours $8 50 to $9 50; springs $7 75@$8 00 per bbl. Mill rates $7 10 to $10 30 per bbl. Rye flour steady at $5 50@5 75 ℘ bbl. Oat meal $8 00.

GRAIN—Following are the receipts of wheat, corn, rye and oats, exclusive of elevator, during the past twenty-four hours:

Wheat, sacks	3,210	Corn	965
Oats, sacks	6,856	Rye	181

As will be seen the arrivals of grain continue very heavy. The demand for wheat, oats and corn is light, and there is so little changing hands that it is difficult to give correct quotations. We give the following as the ruling of the market to-day, not knowing what the rates may be to-morrow: White wheat $1 80@1 85; red winter and amber $1 70@1 75. Oats—Prime white oats held at 46@47c; mixed 45c; black 44c ℘ bush. Corn—Shelled held at 56@57c; ear 55@56c; mixed 54@55c. Rye—Sales at 85@88c. Barley quiet at 85c@$1 00.

HAY—Sales, track and wharf, $16@24; loose $25 @37, as to quality.

HOMINY—Sales at $4 00@4 25 ℘ bbl.

HOPS—Sales 1872s at 55@60c; old 18@20c.

LARD OIL—Extra No 1, 75c; No 1, 70c; No 2, 65 @65c.

MILL FEED—Middlings $1 40@1 45; seconds $1 10 @1 30; shorts 90c; chopped corn and oats $1 35; chopped corn $1 25; bolted corn meal $2 30.

ONIONS—The new crop sell at $7@7 50 ℘ barrel.

POULTRY—Sales by coop 75@80c ℘ pair.

POTATOES—Prime peach blows 85@90c in round lots, and $1@1 10 from store.

PEA NUTS—Per ℔ 3½@4½c; ℘ bushel 85@90c.

RAGS—Sales at 4½@4½c ℘ ℔.

SEEDS—Clover seed $6@5 50; timothy $3 75@4 00; flax seed $2 ℘ bushel.

TALLOW—7½@8c ℘ ℔.

WHISKY—Highwines 95@96c ℘ gallon.

VEGETABLES—Radishes 35@40c ℘ doz bunches; asparagus $1 do; onions ℘ box $2 50; peas $4 50 ℘ bbl; new potatoes $7@8 ℘ bbl; strawberries, choice, 20c ℘ quart; cucumbers 75c ℘ doz; green beans $3 ℘ bush; tomatoes $6 ℘ crate, or $1 25 ℘ box; green cabbage $3 50 ℘ bbl.

WOODEN WARE—Two hoop pails $2 59; three hoop do $2 75; No 3 tubs $9; No 2 do $10; No 1 do $11 50; wash boards, I X L, $2 50; do Todds $2 75; do Acme $2 75.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 12, 1873.

REMARKS.—The oil trade at this time presents a very unsatisfactory appearance. Dealers appear wide apart in their views. The most important question is, when will there be an improvement? This, however, is far easier asked than answered.

CRUDE.

In the absence of sales, we can only give the nominal rates, viz: Spot 6@6½c. Parker's—Sales of 1,000 bbls at $2 30 ℘ bbl. For prices in the oil regions, see dispatches.

REFINED.

We did not learn of any transactions. Standard brands were offered at 15½@16c ℘ gallon.

OIL BARRELS

are held firmly; city $2 15@2 20; country, $2 10.

[By Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, June 11.—The *Courier* says: The markets are rather weaker through the region. On upper road the market opened at $2 55, declined during the day to $2 47½, and closed at $2 50. At Oil City the market is quoted at $2 55. At Parker's the market closed at $2 30. Tidioute closed weak at $2 25. Home refined market 10½c bulk and 15½c in bbls. Sales:

1,000 bbls upper road, spot	$2 47½
2,000 bbls upper road, spot	2 50
2,000 bbls upper road, spot	2 52½
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	2 55
1,500 bbls Oil City, spot	2 55
2,500 bbls Parker's, spot	2 30
200 bbls Tidioute, spot	2 25
150 bbls Tidioute, spot	2 25

NEW YORK, June 11, closing June 10.—Crude in bulk quiet and steady; market in small demand; refined somewhat unsettled; settlement of contract of 1,000 bbls effected at 19½c; cargoes held at 19½c; 10,000 barrels in bulk, September and October delivery, 19½c; cases range 25c to 25½c; small trade from shippers. City Naptha held at 11a11½c; Western, 10½a11c. Philadelphia delivery—Market rather quiet at 19½a19½c for refined, short deliveries.

OIL CITY, June 11.—Market quiet at $2 50.

PETROLEUM CENTER, June 11.—Market at $2 30.

TIDIOUTE, June 11.—Market weak, $2 25 being bid.

TITUSVILLE, June 11.—Market unchanged; no transactions yet.

ROUSEVILLE, June 11.—Market quiet and dull at $2 30.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11.—Market firm; S. W. 19½a 19½c; crude 8½c; cases 24½c. Sales, none. Futures, July, 19½c.

[Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

TITUSVILLE, PA., June 11.—Market quiet at $2 45 for spot.

PARKER'S LANDING, June 11.—Market quiet at about $2 30.

TIDIOUTE, June 11.—Market about $2 30, and quiet.

NEW YORK, June 11.—Crude 8½c; refined, 19½c asked; 19½c bid. Market flat.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11.—Refined 19½a19½c; crude 8½c in bulk; bbls 13½c. Market firm.

FOXBURG, June 11.—Market quiet, and steady; sales this morning at $2 32½.

OIL CITY, June 11.—Market $2 50a2 52½, and quiet.

Cincinnati Coal and Coke Market.

The supply is being reduced, and prices are growing stronger. We now quote, with a fair demand, as follows:

Youghiogheny, delivered	20@0c
Ohio river, delivered	18@00c
Cannel, delivered	24@00c
Youghiogheny Coke, at yards	12@00c
Youghiogheny Coke, delivered	14@16c
Cannel Coke, at yards	5@00c
Cannel Coke, delivered	7@ 9c

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, June 11.—Flour dull at $5 90a8 75. Wheat—Demand fair and market firm; No 1 Milwaukee $1 34; No 2 do $1 29½. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No 2, 28½c. Corn—Demand fair and market firm; No 2, 38½c. Rye dull; No 1, 63c. Barley dull and nominal; No. 2, 70c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 12, 1873.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle, No. head.	Hogs, No. head.	Sheep, No. head.	Horses, No. head.	Mules, No. head.
Thursday, June 5	1,620	6,150	2,625	175	....
Friday, June 6	666	3,700	1,000	45	....
Saturday, June 7	1,934	4,950	1,000	91	51
Sunday, June 8	1,224	3,050	1,400	105	....
Monday, June 9	2,088	2,750	4,275	....	....
Tuesday, June 10	1,854	2,150	5,200	39	....
Wednesday, J'e 11	936	1,500	6,200	34	17
Total	10,322	24,250	21,700	479	68
Last week	9,396	16,525	13,100	431	136

SHIPMENTS.

	C'ttle, No. head.	Hogs, No head.	Sheep, No head	Horses, No. head.	Mules, No. head.
Thursday, June 5	1,854	2,625	2,25[illegible]	45	....
Friday, June 6	792	1,900	1,000	15	....
Saturday, June 7	3,060	5,600	800	165	34
Monday, June 9	1,512	4,325	1,600	120	....
Tuesday, June 10	1,476	2,100	3,850	....	....
Wednesday, June 11	1,166	800	5,825	....	....
Total	9,810	17,350	15,095	345	34
Last week	9,954	16,525	7,225	225	121

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle for the week ending to-day, as will be seen by the report above, have been heavy. The quality of the stock fair, fully up to the runs of the last few weeks.

Trade opened with about the usual attendance of buyers from the regular markets, such as New York and Philadelphia, while from the country there were a large number of transient buyers. Early in the week the sales were principally to country dealers, and small cattle, weighing in the neighborhood of 1,000 to 1,100 ℔s, found ready sale at prices at least ¼c higher than ruled last week. The market has ruled active and firm and from the opening showed an upward tendency. Yesterday trade was very active, and by night there was not a load of good shipping cattle remaining unsold. The majority of the cattle on sale this week were from Chicago, and as above noted, were of a fair quality. At the present time there is very little stock coming from Ohio, but dealers look for arrivals soon of cattle from there, and also a big run of Texas and other stock from Kansas via. St. Louis and Chicago. To-day the receipts have been fair, but trade is not so active. A heavy run of stock is reported at Chicago, and buyers are offish and want to force prices down. However there is no glut of cattle here, and the indications are that while trade may not be so active, prices will suffer no material decline.

Stockers.

The run of stockers this week is light. The demand is not so good as it was some time ago, and sales are made slowly. Prices remain unchanged and with few cattle offering, will not get lower for some time.

PRICES.

Extra, 1,400 to 1,500 ℔s, steers, fine and smooth, $6 75; extra 1,300 ℔s steers do, $6 50; prime 1,200 ℔s steers, $6 25a6 40; prime 1,100 ℔s, $5 90a6 00; fair 1,000 ℔s $5 50a5 75; bulls, $3 00a4 25; stockers $5 00 a5 50.

Hogs.

The run of hogs during the past week been heavy and in quality are not considered good, being composed principally of heavy course stock. The Philadelphia buyers want a good grade of hogs, and as that kind is a little scarce at present, a bunch of choice sells for better prices relatively than common grades. The demand is considerably short of the supply and receipts are accumulating in the pens fast. This morning the pens are full of unsold hogs, and with a bad feeling ruling, and buyers taking but few, the outlook is anything but promising. It is probable that a good many hogs will have to be shipped out in first hands this week. There is a good many contracted hogs on the market at present, and as soon as they run out, dealers say there will be a better trade. On the whole the market is bad and unsatisfactory, too many hogs on sale and low prices the consequence. Following are the rates current:

Extra Philadelphia $4 90; prime $4 70 to $4 85; Yorkers $4 15 to $4 40.

Sheep.

The run of sheep for the week was heavy and particularly so for the last two days. The quality of the stock can be called fair, although a good many common sheep are running in at present, still among such large receipts buyers succeed in getting all the choice stock wanted. The market has ruled active all week until yesterday noon, when under the influence of a continued heavy run and unfavorable advices trade become slow and closed dull at prices a shade lower than they had heretofore ruled. Last evening there were in the pens unsold thirty-four cars or six thousand eight hundred sheep, and since then the receipts have been swelled considerably. This morning trade is bad, buyers are holding off and refuse to purchase unless at concessions of from ⅛c to ¼c. At the time we left the yards very few sheep were selling and some holders declared before they would take the prices offered they would ship East. Following are the rates current:

Extra, 100 ℔s, fine wool, $5 50; prime, 95 ℔s, fine wool, $5 25 to $5 40; prime, 90 ℔s, fine wool, $5 00 to $5 25; prime, 85 ℔s, fine wool, $4 75 to $5 00.

Cattle Sales.

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price	No.	Weight.	Price
1 bull	[illegible]	$4 00	17 bulls	18 000	$3 62
16	19,400	6 00	32	40,160	6 05
17	20,070	6 10	16	18,580	5 80
51	59,170	6 05	32	37,180	6 00
17	18,580	6 00	12	13,110	6 00
5	6,580	6 00	82	98,320	5 90
18	18,910	5 50	2	2,079	4 00
35	38,810	5 85	18	21,500	6 10
39 bulls	37,380	3 80	18 bulls	18,710	4 00
16	20,970	6 35	48	57,430	6 12
17	19,080	6 05	33	38,210	6 00

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price	No.	Weight.	Price
32	40,430	$6 00	2	2,280	$6 25
3	3,310	6 25	3	3,580	6 25
81	101,850	6 00	17	21,110	6 25
2	2,250	5 50	49	32,640	4 30
19	19,590	5 60	19	20 070	5 60
1	980	6 00	21	18,250	5 10
18	20,900	6 00	18	19,330	5 75
67	78,750	6 00	7	7,690	5 80
7	9,810	6 50	2	1,960	5 50
8	7,050	5 00	18	20,680	6 00
8	9,810	5 50	11	11,750	5 50
2	2,280	5 00	1	1,260	4 00
3	3 220	6 00	4	4,880	6 00
3	3,170	6 12	178	201,120	6 12
3	3,230	4 50	28	34,190	6 25
16	18,740	6 12	47	57,270	6 12
18	21,010	5 95	5	6,680	5 50
17	21,430	6 12	1	970	4 87
21	17,430	4 40	18	20,510	5 87

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price	No.	Weight.	Price
16	18,110	$5 80	9	8 240	$5 62
15	18,110	6 00	2	1,850	5 60
8	9,010	6 50	2	1,820	6 00
3	3,590	6 25	5	6,290	6 37
16	20,200	6 37	37	38,220	6 00
24	28,000	6 00	35	36,900	6 00
3	3,000	5 12	13	13,630	5 30
3	3,010	5 25	22	20,700	5 25
21	18,600	5 15	3	3,200	5 75
2	2,480	4 50	52	41,450	6 45
33	40,380	6 20	11	12,460	6 05
6	7,640	6 00	21	19,390	5 50
20	19,510	5 65	6	7,240	6 20
4	4,470	6 50	3	3,600	6 25

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price	No.	Weight.	Price
4	5,350	$4 50	3	4,050	$3 75
25	27,160	4 70	18	19,470	5 90
46	56,400	5 87	4	4,170	5 00
55	[illegible]	5 90	2	1,920	4 00
12	[illegible]	6 00	2	2,160	5 75
	[illegible]	6 00	3	3,570	6 10
17	20,480	6 00	17	20,110	5 90
5	5,890	6 00	2	2,440	5 80
2	2,420	5 50	8	9,570	6 25
17	*17,210	5 88	31	42,380	5 75
17	20,020	5 90	3	3,020	5 75
1	1,140	6 00	1	1,680	5 20
5	6,005	6 00	6	5,990	5 50
32	39,510	6 50	17	19,850	6 00
11	13,750	6 00	2	2,350	5 75
3	4,100	6 25	5	6,880	6 60
20	13 960	4 25	10	5,020	3 50

Hogs.

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
85	15,390	$5 00	59	12,130	$5 05

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
162	21,590	$4 80	392	68,900	$4 95
20	5,420	4 40	74	19,670	5 20
51	14,010	5 10	9	3,440	5 10
36	9,590	4 40	78	11,850	4 75
10	2,400	5 05	174	32,540	4 75
146	25,500	4 75	57	12,230	4 75
194	45,380	5 05	43	7,450	4 70
15	3,550	5 00	10	2,620	5 00
54	11,280	4 75	36	7,290	4 65
70	14,510	4 45	112	20,710	4 75
113	18 910	4 85	92	21,410	5 00
36	5,100	4 80	32	7,840	5 05
367	90,420	5 05	131	28,640	4 65
20	2,190	5 40	62	12,610	4 70
65	13,080	4 65	20	3,570	4 65
62	10,000	4 70	110	15,540	4 70
30	2,790	5 00	23	2,420	5 50
29	3,110	5 00	261	45,420	4 70
52	12,540	5 40	95	22,910	5 00
46	10,930	5 00			

HEDGES, HUFF & CO., SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
16	3,660	$5 00	21	4,280	$4 55
15	3,380	5 00	64	13,790	4 50
29	6,930	4 4	23	5,920	5 20
56	12,850	4 65	36	3,780	5 20
30	5,750	4 70	26	6,350	5 00
17	3,600	4 65	30	7,190	5 00
16	2,820	4 70	80	19,580	5 00
58	11,010	4 65	66	14,480	4 55
20	3,700	4 8	22	4,300	4 75
83	23,750	5 00	17	5 040	4 00
74	19,620	5 00	89	18,640	4 80
136	24 590	4 70	48	8,890	4 90
27	6,030	4 40	43	10 690	4 95
30	6,250	4 85	34	8,560	4 40
21	3,230	4 60	114	20,510	4 70
36	8,640	4 90	115	20,860	4 75
42	11,480	4 95	47	10,340	4 70
50	12,720	5 00	42	8,160	4 70
28	6,340	5 00	11	2,090	4 65

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
64	12,390	$5 35	58	10,510	$5 30
32	7,140	5 50	100	22,590	5 45
132	24,710	5 10	69	16,360	4 95
58	13,440	5 30	40	7,490	4 70
56	12,370	4 80	93	21,560	4 70
68	10,330	4 70	95	22,350	5 05
120	22,200	5 13	111	24,240	5 67
83	22,920	4 90	82	21,600	5 55
89	22,740	5 00	72	19,630	5 00
53	13,370	5 05			

Sheep.

HAZELWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price
191	16,150	$4 90	67	4,960	$4 70
17	1,400	5 00	230	19,680	5 40
229	19,470	5 20	34	2 860	5 20
219	17,320	5 12	100	6,580	4 25
217	17,500	4 80	207	17,380	5 12
113	9 050	5 20	110	7,930	4 60
216	18,640	4 90	163	19,070	5 75
99	9,190	5 25	94	6,950	4 50
36 lambs	℘ hd.	2 00			

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
209	17,420	$5 10	209	18,550	$5 20
112	18,470	5 20	203	18,920	5 30
58	4,880	5 20	232	19 420	5 25
237	19,460	5 25	213	18,800	5 45
102	8,100	5 05	81	7,590	5 60
101	8 260	5 25	204	18,100	5 30
101	8,170	4 85	218	[illegible]	5 60
186	15,560	5 00	159	12,460	4 95
171	12,570	[illegible]	93	7,430	4 80
217	17,640	5 12	[illegible]	16,350	4 40
99	7,520	4 40	207	16 970	4 70
103	7,530	4 50	102	11,280	5 50
110	8,610	4 60	223	17,560	4 75
222	11 290	7 50	14 ℘ head		1 50
99	8,990	5 25			

HEDGES, HUFF & CO SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
223	17,340	$4 75	255	19,970	$5 10
223	18,550	5 40	222	20,000	5 50
216	19,290	5 50	415	38 250	5 65
184	14,110	5 00	206	19,550	5 60
199	19,020	5 60	202	18,330	5 25
315	32,750	5 75	214	17,760	5 00
78	6,210	5 00	250	19,930	4 50
198	16,780	4 62			

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
86	8 330	$5 50	193	16 910	$5 30
27	2,240	5 20	39	3,780	4 50
175	14,930	5 80	210	19,630	5 50
50	4,290	5 50	40	3,300	5 30
208	16,380	4 60	169	15,160	4 25
66	5,910	5 00	247	21,530	5 10
214	18,660	5 10	372	32,110	5 40
180	19,060	5 75	124	7,970	3 20
98	8,580	5 20	123	10,190	5 00
205	17 600	5 40	91	7,230	4 75
212	17,390	4 75	218	17,990	5 25
215	17,420	5 00	235	17,110	4 00
205	19,500	5 30	98	7,470	5 12
600	51,350	4 40	101	8,140	4 75
213	19,220	5 20			

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, June 9, 1873.

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle by the different railroads centering at the Union Yards were some forty-three cars, or seven hundred and seventy-four head. In addition to these there were some small droves from Washington and Butler counties, making, probably, eight hundred and twenty-five head in all, of offerings. The quality of the stock this week was good, being composed principally of cattle from 1,100 to 1,300 ℔s weight. Most of the butchers complain about the cattle being too heavy, and the consequence was small cattle ruled in better demand and sold much quicker. All the drovers who had light cattle sold out early in the morning at about last week's prices, while those who had heavy cattle found trade slow and draggy. At eleven o'clock there were some tail ends in the yards unsold, and as most of the butchers had left the yards it looked as if some of the stock would have to be held over. To sum the market up in a few words, trade was slow and dull; quality of cattle fair but heavy, and prices unsatisfactory for the drovers.

Stockers.

The number of stock cattle on sale to-day small. The quality of stock was good, and most all of it was bought on order. Very few cattle are coming here at the present time. The demand has fallen off considerably, on account of the dry spell, and those who a few weeks ago would have bought thirty head of cattle now do not want one third the number. However, prices are high and the market steady.

Fresh Cows.

The number of fresh cows on sale to-day fair. The market ruled steady and firm on good cows, but weak and slow on common lots. At 1 P. M. there was several head left over, which the owners intended to take to the Pittsburgh cow market. Prices for prime cows steady; common, bad.

Sheep.

The number of sheep and lambs on sale to-day was large, amounting in the aggregate to about 1,500 head. The quality of the stock was all kinds and grades, from the most common to the best. Prices ruled dull and lower than last week from ⅛c to ¼c. Below will be found sales, which will give the reader a fair idea of the market:

Extra 1,300 ℔ steers, fine and smooth, $6 75; extra 1,200 ℔ steers, fine and smooth, $6 50; extra 1,100 ℔ steers, fine and smooth, $6 10 to $6 25; extra 1,000 ℔ steers, fine and smooth, $6 00; fair steers, $5 75 to $5 90; common steers, $5 50; stockers, $5 25 to $5 50; bulls, $3 50 to $4 50; cows, $4 00 to $4 50; fresh cows, $35 to $60.

ARRIVALS.

	Cars.
L. Keifer, Chicago	3
Greenwald & Keifer, Chicago	1
Greenwald & Kahn, Chicago	2
L. Gelson, Chicago	1
Marks & Kaas, Chicago	1
W. Mondshine, Chicago	2
Theodore Kestner, Chicago	1
N. Carr, Chicago	1
M. Varner, Chicago	3
L. Shamberg, Chicago	2
Holmes, L. & Co., Chicago	3
Marks & Bro., Chicago	5
S. Lowenstine, Chicago	4
J. Shamberg, Chicago	2
Rothchild & Haas, Chicago	3
S. Krause, Chicago	2
J. Needy, Chicago	2
S. Lowenthal, Chicago	1
Hazlewood & B., Chicago	2
J. Hunter, Chicago	1
Orr & Williams, Chicago	1
F. Schlitz, Canton	1
Total	43

SALES.

Sadler, Havens & Co. sold 2 loads Chicago cattle at figures ranging from $5 50 to $6 25 per 100 ℔s.

L. Keifer sold 26 head Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $6 10 to $6 75 per 100 ℔s.

Greenwald & Kahn sold 3 loads Chicago cattle at prices from $5 10 to $6 75 per 100 ℔s.

W. Mondschine sold 2 loads Chicago cattle at prices from $5 75 to $6 75 per 100 ℔s.

S. Trueman sold 38 head Chicago cattle at prices from $5 87 to $6 10.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. sold 33 head Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $5 70 to $6 37 per 100 ℔s.

N. Carr sold 1 load Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $5 75 to $6 50 per 100 ℔s.

E. Katz sold 21 head cattle at prices ranging from $5 75 to $7 per 100 ℔s.

Rothchild & Haas sold 45 head Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $6 00 to $6 75 per 100 ℔s.

Zeigler & Lobeman sold 2 loads Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $5 75 to $6 75.

Jacob Shamberg sold 26 head Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $5 75 to $6 75 per 100 ℔s.

T. Kestner sold 22 head cattle at prices from $6 12 to $6 50.

Kraus & Schmidt sold 2 loads Chicago cattle at prices from $5 75 to $6 50 per 100 ℔s.

M. Kraus sold 2 loads Chicago cattle at prices from $5 50 to $6 50 per 100 ℔s.

Jacob Needy sold 2 loads Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $5 75 to $6 75 per 100 ℔s.

John Fairley sold 51 head lambs from $2 00 to $3 75 ℘ head.

John Gallagher sold 40 head lambs averaging 76 ℔s at $3 50 ℘ head.

N. Jackson sold 100 head lambs at prices from $2 00 to $4 75 ℘ head.

James Shaw sold 72 head sheep from Lawrence county, at prices ranging from $3 to $5 ℘ 100 ℔s also 20 lambs from $2 50 to $3 25 ℘ head.

M. Flinner sold 40 head Butler county sheep at $4 25 ℘ 100 ℔s.

J. Ackerman sold 80 head Washington county sheep from $4 00 ℘ head to $5 75 ℘ 100 ℔s also a few lambs.

James Hunter retailed 1 load Chicago cattle at prices ranging between $6 and $6 37.

Sol Lowenthal sold 1 load Chicago cattle at prices from $5 80 to $6 40 ℘ cwt.

L. Gerson sold 1 load Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $6 to 6 37.

F. Hector sold 75 head sheep at prices from 5c to 6c, also 67 head lambs from $3 to $4 50 ℘ head.

J. Fairly reports the sale of 51 head lambs at an average of $3 50 ℘ head.

J. Ackerman sold 100 head sheep and lambs; sheep from $5 50 to $6 ℘ cwt, lambs from $2 50 to $3 75 ℘ head.

J. Stewarts sold 70 head sheep from $2 75 ℘ head to $1 50 ℘ cwt.

J. Gallagher reports the sale of a prime lot of sheep at an average of $3 ℘ head.

CRACKER MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 12, 1873.

Boston crackers	8½c	Oyster crackers	7½c
Ex. Boston crackers	10 c	Lemon crackers	12½c
Butter crackers	8 c	Soda crackers	7½c
Cream crackers	22 c	Sugar crackers	10 c
Fruit crackers	13 c	Water crackers	7 c
Fruit Cakes	13 c	Wine crackers	13 c
Ginger cakes	13 c	Lemon Jumbles	13 c
Ginger snaps	13½c	Sugar jumbles	13 c
N Y water crackers	7½c	Spiced Jumbles	13 c
Orange cakes	13 c	Novelty crackers	15 c
Imperial crackers	8 c		

TIN PLATES, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 12, 1873.

I C, 10x14, charcoal	$15 00
I X, 10x14, charcoal	17 75
I C, 12x12, charcoal	15 50
I X, 12x12, charcoal	18 25
I C, 14x20, charcoal	16 00
I X, 14x20, charcoal	18 75
I C, 14x20, leaded	13 75
I X, 14x20, leaded	16 25

According to quality and quantity prices would vary less.

WRAPPING PAPER.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 12, 1873.

Baling papers	4@5½@6@7 and 8c ℘ ℔
Manilla papers	8@9@10@12@13 and 15c ℘ ℔
Hardware papers	7@8 and 12c ℘ ℔
Glass papers	5@6@7 and 8c ℘ ℔
Rag wrapping papers	4½ and 5c ℘ ℔
Felt papers	4@4½ and 5c ℘ ℔
Crown	50c ℘ bdl
Medium	75c ℘ bdl
Double crown	$1 00 ℘ bdl

HORSE SHOES.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 12, 1873.

The following are the rates for horse and mule shoes, as furnished by Shoenberger & Co.:

Horse shoes, ℘ keg 100 ℔ lots	$6 25
Horse shoes, ℘ keg 50 ℔ lots	6 50
Horse shoes, smaller lots	6 75
Mule shoes, ℘ keg, $1 00 higher.	

SEED MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 12, 1873.

The season for seeds is about over. The following are the nominal rates: Clover seed, $5 75@6 00; timothy, $3 75@4 00; flaxseed, $2 05@2 10.

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 12, 1873.

Fine fleece	40@42c	Medium fleeces	38@40c
Tubwashed	38@42	Common fleece	34@35c
Combing	40@45c	Pulled wools	35@38c

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, ILL., June 11, 1873.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No 1 spring $1 30@1 31; No 2, $1 26½, spot; $1 26 June. Corn steady; 36c bid for spot; 37½c July; 40⅞a41c August. Oats dull; No 2, 28c spot or June; 29½a29½c July. Rye scarce and firm; No 2, 61½c. Barley dull and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $15 80a15 85. Lard dull and lower at $8 40. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged. Bacon firm; sales sugar cured hams, 13 pounds average, at 14½c.

WHISKY—Steady at 90c.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, June 9—Beeves—Receipts yesterday and to-day 328 cars or 5,720 head, making 8,940 head for the week, against 9,200 head last week. Market opened with a fair demand at the advanced quotations of last Friday, but weakened toward the close, and the yards barely cleared. Quality fair. Native steers 11c to 13c, a few extra and fancy 13½a13½c; Texas and Cherokee cattle 10a11c. Among the sales were 25 cars Illinois steers, 6½ to 8½ cwt, 11¼a13c; 22 cars, 6¾a 7½ cwt, 11½a12c; 11 cars, 6½ cwt, 11½c; 7 cars, 7½ cwt, 12¼a13½c; 7 cars, 6¾ cwt, 11½a12c; 6 cars, 7½ cwt, 12a13½c; 7 cars, 7½ cwt, 12a13c; 6 cars, 8½ cwt, 12¼a13½c; 12 cars, 6¾a7¼ cwt, 11½c; 13 cars Missouri, scant 7 cwt, 11½a12c; 11 cars Illinois, 6½a6½ cwt, 11a11½c, and 18 cars Texans, 7½ cwt, 10½a11c.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 3,340 head, making 21,200 head for the week, against 18,800 head last week. Market fair at 5a6½c for common to extra sheep and 10a13c for lambs. Sales include 11 cars sheep, 77 to 106 ℔s, 6a6½c; 5 do 77 to 96 ℔s, 6½a6½c; 4 do, 70 to 83 ℔s, 5a5½c; 1 car Kentucky lambs, 55 ℔s, $5 per head; 2 cars Delaware and Virginia lambs 11a 11½c; 1 car State 11a12c, and 2 cars good to choice Jersey 12½a13c.

Calves—5½a9½c, with the bulk sales at 8½c.

Hogs—Receipts to-day 2,440 head, making 34,000 head for the week against 28,000 head last week. Market dull; city dressed 6½a7½c. Live hogs nominally are quoted at 5½a5½c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, June 11.—Cotton higher; more doing; middling upland 19½c; sales of futures, 10,200 bales, as follows: July 19 13-16c; August 19 15-16c; September 18 13 16c; October 18½c. Flour lower; receipts 17,000 barrels; superfine western and State $5 40a5 80; common to good $6 30a6 80; good to choice $6 80a7 00; extra Ohio $6 60a9 40. Rye flour and corn meal dull. Whisky a shade firmer at 93½a 94c. Wheat less active; receipts 90,000 bushels; No 3 Milwaukee $1 50; No 2 spring $1 50 al 53. Rye quiet at 94a95c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn firmer; soft new mixed western 54a54½c; fair to good, steamer, 55a57c. Oats dull and heavy; receipts 100,000 bushels; white western 50a52½c; black 43a45c. Eggs firm; western 18a19c. Leather dull and lower at 30a 30½c. Wool quiet; new extra Ohio 50c. Hops quiet at 35a50c for 1872s. Hay dull, prime $23a25. Sugar dull at 7½a8½c. Rice quiet at 7½a8½c. Crude petroleum 8½c; refined 19½c. Provisions—New mess pork $16 50a16 52. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats dull; hams 11½a13c. Middles quiet; long clear 8c; short clear 8½c. Lard weak; western steam 9c; kettle 9½c. Butter in fair request at 15a20c. Cheese 11½a14½c.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, June 11.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 1,615 head. Market active, but not quite so lively as yesterday. Heavy cattle held their own well, and light stock a shade weaker. Quality inferior to last week's. Sales 500 Illinois steers, averaging 1,090 to 1,469 ℔s, $5 87½a6 37½; 18 Illinois stockers, averaging 981 ℔s, at $5 85; 52 Missouri steers, averaging 1,101a1,513 ℔s, at $5 85a6 80; 26 Missouri heifers, averaging 894 ℔s, at $5 65; 74 Texas steers, averaging 1,041 ℔s, at $5 12½; 64 Iowa steers, 1,218a1,271 ℔s, at $6 20; 144 Cherokee steers, 966a1,120 ℔s, at $5 00 5 65; 18 Michigan steers, averaging 1,166 ℔s, at $6 00; 53 Ohio steers, averaging 1,670a1,325 ℔s, at $6 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day 3,400 head. Market dull and heavy, fully ¼c off yesterday's prices. Only sales reported 440 Ohio clipped sheep, averaging 77a88 ℔s, at $4 60a5 50. Hogs—Receipts to-day 1,400 head. Market slow and dull, eastern buyers refusing to offer over $4 50 for choice lots. Prices nominal at $4 50a4 75. Sales 317 Illinois hogs, averaging 184a212 ℔s, at $4 70; 125 Missouri hogs, averaging 166 ℔s, at $4 60.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, June 11.—Market for cotton goods quiet, but prices generally steady. Nashua 9-4 and 10-4 bleached and brown sheetings are reduced 2½c per yard. Sprague's and Dunnell's light and medium fancy prints are reduced to 10c. Heavy fancy cassimeres and overcoatings, medium grades, are selling well to the clothing trade. Low priced cassimeres, jeans and satinets dull. Lama lace shawls and fine black grenadines in request. Dress goods dull.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, June 11.—Cotton firm at 18½c. Flour dull at $7 25a7 50. Wheat quiet at $1 50. Corn quiet at 45c. Rye quiet at 70c. Oats dull at 35a46c. Barley nominal. Groceries steady. Oils firm. Eggs firm at 14c. Pork steady at $17 12½a17 25. Lard quiet; steam 8½c; kettle 8½c. Bulk meats in good demand at 6½a8½a8½c. Bacon firm; shoulders 7½c; clear rib sides 9½c; clear sides 9½c. Whisky steady at 89c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, June 11.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No 2 white Wabash $1 80; extra white Michigan $1 80; No 1 do $1 65; amber, spot and June $1 55½. Corn dull and lower; high mixed, spot and June, 43½c; July 46½c; damaged 32c. Oats dull and declined; No 2, 35½c; rejected 34c.

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 12, 1873.

REMARKS.—We make some changes in drugs, wool, tin plate, hides and leather, copper and dry goods. All other leading articles remain unchanged in prices.

The rivers will soon "touch bottom," and unless there is more rain navigation will be one of the lost arts, for a time, at least.

Trade cannot be called active, nor is such a state of things looked for at this season of the year.

The new clip of wool is coming in slowly, and prices in this market are lower. The quality is represented as good, but the supply will exceed the demand.

For the wholesale rates of the produce and general markets the reader is referred to another column.

For reliable business houses consult the columns of the COMMERCIAL.

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 12, 1873.

BROWN COTTONS.

Anchor A	12½c	Idaho	12 c
Eagle	12½c	Duquesne	11½c
Conewago	12 c	Magnolia	9½c

PRINTS.

Merrimacks	10 @ c	Richmond	11 @ c
Spragues	10 @ c	Pacifics	11 @ c
Americans	10 @ c	Mourning	11 @ c
Conestoga	10 @ c	Garner	10 @ c
Allen Pinks	12 @ c	Mourning	11 @ c

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	14	Glasgow	13½
Bates	14	White	14

DELAINES.

Hamilton	20c	Manchester	20c
Pacific	20c	Atlantic	20c

TICKINGS.

Whitaker	40 c	Conestoga Medal	21c
Portsmouth	32 c	Pennsylvania	17c
Roanoke	28 c	Thorndyke	15c

CORDAGE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 12, 1873.

The following are the card rates:

MANILA ROPE.

	Cts. ℘ ℔
¾ and 5-16 inch diameter	20 @
⅜ inch diameter	19 @
½ inch diameter and upwards	19 @
Tarred rope and lath yarn	18½@
Hay, stave and leather twine	19½@

OIL WELL DRILLING CABLES.

Hawser laid	19 @
Hawser laid bolt rope yarns	20½@
Sand pump rope	19 @

SISAL ROPE.

¾ and 5-16 inch diameter	17 @
⅜ inch diameter	16½@
½ inch diameter and upwards	16½@
Hay and spoke twine	16½@

NEW ZEALAND ROPE.

¼ inch diameter	17½@
⅜ inch diameter	17 @
½ inch diameter and upwards	16½@
Hay twine	17 @
Tarred lath twine	16 @

JUTE ROPE.

All sizes	12 @

AMERICAN AND RUSSIA.

Tarred rope	16 @
Tarred lath yarn	14 @
Tarred spun yarn	14 @
Tarred marline	19 @
Tarred houseline	19 @

PACKING.

American	14 @18
Russia	18 @
Italian	21 @
Pat. lubricating	30 @
Sash and bell cord	25 @35

TWINES, ALL KINDS.

Bed cords and clothes lines.

OAKUM.

Best American navy	10½@
Best quality	11 @
First quality	10½@

WROUGHT IRON WELDED TUBES.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 12, 1873.

Inside diameter. Inches.	Plain Iron pipe. Per foot.	Galvanized pipe. Per foot.	Weight of pipe. Per foot.
BUTT WELDED.			
⅛	12	22	24
¼	12	22	42
⅜	14	22	56
½	18	24	85
¾	25	32	1 12
1	34	45	1 67
1¼	48	65	2 27
1½	60	88	2 68
LAP WELDED.			
2	85	1 10	3 66
2½	1 25	1 80	5 77
3	1 75	2 00	7 54
3½	2 00	3 00	9 00
4	2 75	3 50	10 72
4½	3 00	4 00	12 49
5	3 75	4 75	14 50
6	5 00	6 00	18 77
7	7 00	....	23 41
8	9 00	....	28 35
10	12 50	....	

A liberal discount from this list allowed to the trade.

Terms, net cash. Payments to be made in New York Exchange, United States Treasury Notes, or their equivalent.

PITTSBURGH NAIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 12, 1873.

CUT NAILS, BRADS, SPIKES, &C.

	Per keg.
10d to 60d nails, fence, and brads	$4 75
8d and 9d nails, fence and brads	5 00
6d and 7d nails, fence and brads	5 25
4d and 5d nails	5 50
3d nails	6 25
2d nails	7 50

FINE BLUED.		CLINCH.	
3d	$7 50	Clinch nails	$6 50
2d	8 50	CUT SPIKES.	
CASING.		3 to 6 inch	$5 00
10d to 20d	$5 50	BARREL.	
8d and 9d	5 75	1 inch	$8 50
6d and 7d	6 00	⅞ inch	7 75
FINISHING.		1 inch	7 25
10d to 30d	$6 00	1⅛ inch	6 50
8d	6 25	1¼ inch	6 25
6d	6 50	1½ inch	6 00
4d	6 75	1¾ inch	5 50

12½c per keg off lots of 100 kegs and over.

TERMS—Note or acceptance at sixty days, with exchange on New York, or discount of two per cent. for cash, if remitted within ten days from date of invoice. Payments to be made in New York Exchange, United States Treasury Notes, or their equivalent. No discount on bills of less amount than fifty dollars.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 12, 1873.

	Per Cent.	Per gal.
Common rectified Whisky		$ 95@1 00
Proof rectified		1 05@1 10
Monongahela Rye, 1 year old	100	1 50
Monongahela Rye, 2 years old	100	2 00
Monongahela Rye, 3 years old	100	2 50
Monongahela Rye, 4 years old	100	3 25
Pure Rye, Littell & Mechling's "M," 5 years old	100	3 50
Pure Rye, "Golden Wedding," 2 years old proof gallon		2 25
Domestic brandy, proof gallon		1 50
Imported brandy		6 00@9 00
Domestic Gin		1 50@1 75
Holland Gin		2 90@5 50
B. B. Brandy		1 50@1 75
Cherry Brandy		1 50@1 75
Port Wine		1 50@1 75
Port Wine, "Crown"		2 00@2 50
Sherry Wine, "Valette"		1 50@1 75
Sherry Wine, "Crown"		2 25@2 75
Sherry Wine, "Harmony"		5 50@6 00
Rum, "New England"		1 75@2 00
Rum, "Jamaica"		5 00@5 50
	Quarts	Pints.
Champagne, "Chas. Heidsieck"	$27 00	$29 00
Champagne, "Imperial"	16 00	18 00
Champagne, "Gold Seal"	18 00	20 0
Highwines		94@96c

PITTSBURGH COPPER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 12, 1873.

	℘ ℔ net cash.
Braziers' Copper, over 12 ℔ sheets, (or 1 ℔ to square foot)	40c
Braziers' Copper, for 16 oz and over 12 oz	43c
All sheet Copper, 12 oz per square foot, and under	43c
Circles Copper, less than 84 inches diam	45c
Circles Copper, 84 inches diam and over	46c
Segment and Pattern Sheets	43c
Sheathing Copper, (14 by 48 inches) over 12 oz	38c
Locomotive Fire Box Sheets and Bolts	40c
Soldering Coppers	
Copper Bottoms	
Copper Bottom, O'Neill's patent	
Copper Bottom, Hazleton's patent	
Brass Kettles, (less 5 cents per ℔. for over 500 ℔s.)	50c

O'NEILL'S PATENT PLANISHED COPPER.

Sheathing size, 14x48 by the case	43c
Sheathing size, 14x48 less than case	45c
Boiler sizes, and all sizes not over 20 inches wide (6 in. 14 by 49, 7 in. 14 by 52, 8 in. 14 by 56, 9 in. 14 by 60), by the case	45c
Same, less than case	46c
Sheets over 20 inches wide	48c
All sheets lighter than 12 oz, under 20 inch wide	43c
All sheets lighter than 12 oz, over 20 inch wide	52c

LUMBER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 12, 1873.

UNPLANED LUMBER.

Clear, ℘ M	$65 00
First common	55 00
Second common (scarce)	30 00
Third common (scarce)	25 00
Sheeting	20 00
Hemlock joists and scantling	20 00

PLANED LUMBER.

First common, ℘ M	$60 00
Clear	70 00
Flooring boards	35 00
Partition boards	35 00
Shelving on both sides	35 00
Shelving on one side	33 00
Plow and drop weatherboarding	35 00
Moulded weatherboarding	37 00
Rabbited weatherboarding	35 00
Half-inch patent planed	25 00
Half-inch patent unplaned	20 00
Twelve-inch vertical, with stripes	33 00
Oak and yellow pine flooring boards	45 00

SHINGLES AND LATH.

No. 1, 18-inch, sawed	$6 50
No. 2, 18-inch, sawed	5 00
No. 1, 16-inch, shaved	6 00
No. 1, 16-inch, sawed	6 00
Lath	4 25

HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 12, 1873.

LEATHER.

Oak sole, light and middle	36@38c	Oak harness, best city	41@43c
Oak sole, heavy	35@38c	Oak harness, county	38@40c
Oak sole, Spanish	37@40c	Bridle, fair, ℘ doz	$54@64
Oak, slaughter in rough	36@38c	Hand leather, ℘ ℔	38@42c
Red sole B A mid	30@31c	Waxed calf	$1 00@1 30
Red sole B A heavy	30@31c	Wax'd kip	[illegible]
Red sole Orinoco	28@30c	Wax'd upper, ℘ ft.	23@26c
Shoe skirting	36@38c	No. 1 pad skins, ℘ doz	$6 50@7 00
Saddler's skirting	42@44c		
Black bridle, ℘ doz	$48@56		

HIDES.

Green salted, all weights	10 @11 c	Green salt calf	15 @16 c
Green butchers' hides, cow & steer	7 @8 c	Green butch's do.	12 @ c
Green salt kip	12 @14 c	Dry flint hides, nominal	22 @24

OIL AND TALLOW.

Pure Labrador Straits, ℘ gal	80@85c	Bank Oil	65@70c
Straits, best	70@75c	Tallow	7@7½c

BROOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 12, 1873.

Shaker No. 1, ℘ dozen	$ 3 75
Shaker " 2, "	3 50
Hurl A "	3 25
Hurl " 1, "	3 00
Hurl " 2, "	2 75
Round Hurl	2 50
Plain Hurl	2 25
Western common	2 00
Broom corn, prime ℘ ton	$150@210
Broom corn, common, ℘ ton	130@150
Broom handles, ℘ 1,000	35 00
Swallow brooms, ℘ dozen	4 50

WHITE LEAD, PUTTY, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 12, 1873.

Pure in lots of 2,000 ℔s in oil	12 c
Pure in lots of 500 ℔s in oil	12 c
Fancy brands from	@11 c
White lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs	11 @11 c
Orange mineral	@14½c
Pure red lead	11 @11 c
Painters' red lead	@10 c
Litharge	9½@10 c
Selected zinc, ground in oil	12 c
Vieille Montagne Co.'s French zinc	15 c
Blue paint, ground in oil	8 @11 c
Putty	3½@ 5 c

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 12, 1873.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Druggists:

Acid,		
Acetic	℔	16 @ 20
Citric	℔	1 68 @ 1 75
Oxalic	℔	30 @ 33
Tartaric	℔	62 @ 64
Alcohol,	gall	1 90 @ 2 20
Aloes,		
Cape	℔	20
Socot	℔	75
Am Carb	℔	25 @ 26
—Aqua	℔	11 @ 13
Annotta	℔	65 @ 90
Ashes		
—Soda	℔	5 @ 6
Bal. Copa	℔	98 @ 1 08
Bay Rum,	gal	3 25 @ 3 50
Bark.		
Cassia	℔	38 @ 40
Cinch Red	℔	1 38 @ 1 50
" Pale	℔	80 @ 85
" Com	℔	38 @ 48
Black Lead.		
American	℔	5 @ 6
East Ind	℔	11 @ 12
German	℔	7 @ 9
Blue Mass	℔	@ 78
Blue Vi'r	℔	15 @ 15½
Borax ref	℔	30 @ 34
Brims roll	℔	4½@ 5½
—Flor Sul	℔	5 @ 6
Calomel A	℔	1 58
—English	℔	1 85
Camp ref	℔	38 @ 42
Cantha's	℔	2 25
Cham. Ger.	℔	47
—Roman	℔	.. @ 47
Chlorof'm	℔	1 35 @ 1 40
Cloves	℔	40 @ 42
Cochineal	℔	85 @ 94
Con lye,	case	7 75 @ 8 00
Copp'ras	℔	2 @ 3
Cream Tar	℔	48 @ 50
Cubebs	℔	19 @ 21
Cudb'ar	℔	25 @ 35
Emery En.	℔	10 @ 12
Et Nit sps.	℔	38 @ 42
—Sulph	℔	65 @ 70
Ext Logw.	℔	11 @ 11½
—Liq Cala	℔	48 @ 50
—Italian	℔	.. @ 33
—Sicily	℔	.. @ 25
Fustic	℔	3 @ 4
Galls Alep	℔	.. @ 33
Gum.		
Arabic sts	℔	30 @ 40
" White	℔	50 @ 68
Myrrh T'k	℔	60
Shellac	℔	53 @ 60
Trag s'rts	℔	45 @ 60
" Flake	℔	1 00 @ 1 10
Hoffm's A	℔	@ 42
Indigo Ma	℔	1 25 @ 1 35
—Span fl't	℔	1 30 @ 1 40
Iodine res	℔	@ 9 88
Junip Ber	℔	7 @ 9
Logwood	℔	2½@ 3½
Mace	℔	@ 1 68
Madder	℔	18 @ 20
Magne cal	℔	80 @ 1 00
—Carb	℔	30 @ 35
Manna S F	℔	63
Morph sul	℔	6 00 @ 6 30
Nutm No 1	℔	1 40
Oil.		
Bergamot	℔	6 40 @ 6 50
—Castor	℔	23 @ 23
—Cinnamn	℔	2 70
—Cloves	℔	2 90 @ 3 00
Oil.		
Cod liver	gal	2 00 @ 2 50
Lemon	℔	6 38
Linseed	gall	1 00
Neats F	gall	1 00 @ 1 50
Olive	gall	1 75 @ 2 00
—quarts	doz	6 25 @ 10 00
—pints	doz	3 25 @ 3 50
Origan	℔	70 @ 1 20
Pepper't	℔	4 00 @ 4 50
Rosemary	℔	1 00 @ 1 50
Sassafras	℔	85 @ 1 00
Sperm	gall	2 40 @ 2 50
Tanners	gall	75 @ 85
Whale	gall	88 @ 95
Winteg'n	℔	6 00
Opium Ty	℔	9 00 @ 9 25
Pl Paris	bbl	4 00 @ 4 50
Potass.		
Bichrom	℔	27
Chlorate	℔	55 @ 60
Iodide	℔	@ 7 50
Putty	℔	4½@ 5½
Quin sulp	oz	2 85 @ 2 90
Rosin	℔	5 50 @ 6 50
Root.		
Gentian	℔	.. @ 12
Ginger E I	℔	.. @ 18
" Jamca	℔	.. @ 26
Ipecac pow	℔	.. @ 1 88
Jalap pow	℔	.. @ 90
Liquorice	℔	14 @ 17
Rhub E I	℔	1 25 @ 1 50
Sars Hon	℔	40 @ 42
Senega	℔	.. @ 1 38
Valeri En	℔	.. @ 44
" Germ	℔	.. @ 26
Sal Ammo	℔	16 @ 18
—Epsom	℔	3 @ 5
—Soda	℔	3¼@ 4½
Seed.		
Canary	℔	6 @ 7
Hemp	℔	6½@ 7½
Cardamn	℔	2 60 @ 2 90
Mustard	℔	12 @ 15
Senna Al	℔	22
" E In	℔	22
Soda.		
Bi Carb	℔	7½@ 8½
Soap Cast	℔	12½@ 16
—Cast wh	℔	18 @ 23
Sugar L'd	℔	22 @ 24
Turp sps	gall	56 @ 63
Varnish.		
Copal	gall	1 50 @ 2 25
Japan	gall	90 @ 1 35
Damar	gall	1 60 @ 2 20
Ven Red	℔	3¼@ 4½

MERCHANT BAR IRON AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 12, 1873.

The following are the card rates of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips:

Iron, standard list. Assorted sizes, for large orders, 4 2-10c, card rates, 2 ℘ cent. off net.

Iron wedges ... 6 c ℘ ℔ net

Norway Nail rods ... 9½c ℘ ℔ net

Fence pickets, ⅜ round, bent to shape, 30c ℘ foot of fence. Discount off standard list.

Carriage and tire bolts ... 60 and 10 ℘ cent. off net

Plow bolts ... 20 "

Stove bolts at the list price.

Machine and square head bolts ... 20 "

Coach and lag screws ... 20 "

Bolt ends ... 20 "

Patent hot pressed square and hexagon nuts 4c ℘ ℔ off, net.

Washers, all made from new band iron 4c ℘ ℔ off, net

Nuts and washers 25 ℔s bxs 1c ℘ ℔ extra.

Nuts and Washers in less than one keg each size, 1c ℘ ℔ extra.

Harrow teeth, in lots of 1 ton or more, 1 in. diam., 5½c; ⅞ and ¾ in. diam., 5½c; ⅝ in. diam., 5½c ℘ ℔. Patent headed teeth, packed in casks ½c ℘ ℔ extra.

Skein bolts, in bulk, in lots of 1 keg or more ⅜ in. diam., 8½c; ⅝ in. diam. 9½c; ½ in. diam. 10½c. 1c net ℘ ℔ extra, when less than 1 keg of each size is ordered.

Screw Hook and Eye Hinges, ¾ to 1 in. diam. 9½c; ⅝ in. diam. 11½c; ½ in. diam. 13½c; ⅜ in. diam. 15c.

Screw and Strap Hinges, in lots of 50 pairs or more, 14 to 36 in. long, 7½c ℘ ℔; 8, 10 and 12in. long, 9c ℘ ℔ net.

Strap and T hinges 15 per cent. off, net delivered.

(If you purchase scrap and T hinges between January 1st and July 1st amount to $1,000 or over, we will allow you 5 per cent. extra discount.)

Screw hitching rings ... $10 00 net.

Duck nest tuyere irons ... $16 50 ℘ doz. net.

Cast iron washers ... 5c ℘ ℔ net.

Bridge and roof bolts—

1 to 2 in. diam. over 8 feet long ... ℘ ℔. 5½c net.

1 to 2 in. from 4 to 8 feet long ... 5½c net.

1 to 2 in. diam. from 1½ to 4 feet long ... 6½c net.

⅝, ¾ and ⅞ in. diam. over 4 feet long ... 6½c net.

⅝, ¾ and ⅞ in. diam. from 1½ to 4 feet long ... 7½c net.

(Our Bridge and Roof Bolts are made from iron rolled expressly for the purpose, all in whole lengths without welds.)

WAGON HARDWARE,

embracing new novelties not before offered to the trade.

Wagon box strap bolts, 10 inch long by 7-16 at screw end ... 55c cts ℘ set of 8 bolts

Wagon box strap bolts, 12 in. long by ⅜ at screw end ... 70c ℘ set of 8 bolts

Wagon box strap bolts, 10 in long by 9 16 at screw end ... 90c ℘ set of 8 bolts

Wagon box strap bolts, 12 in. long by 9-16 at screw end ... 90c ℘ set of 8 bolts

Wagon box strap bolts, 14 in. long by 9-16 at screw end ... $1 00 ℘ set of 8 bolts

Wagon box strap bolts, 10 in. long by ⅝ at screw end ... $1 00 ℘ set of 8 bolts

Wagon box strap bolts, 12 in. long by ⅝ at screw end ... $1 00 ℘ set of 8 bolts

Wagon box strap bolts, 14 in. long by ⅝ at screw end ... $1 10 ℘ set of 8 bolts

Wagon box strap bolts, 16 in. long by ⅝ at screw end ... $1 20 ℘ set of 8 bolts

5c ℘ set for each additional inch over 14 inch by ⅝. All lengths made. In ordering box strap bolts please give diameter of screw end.

Wagon box rods, narrow track ... 18c each

Wagon box rods, wide track ... 20c each

Single tree irons, ℘ set of 4 pieces ... 38c

Wrought iron bolster plates, 2½ inch wide, ℘ set ... 65c

Wrought iron bolster plates, 3 inch wide, ℘ set ... 70c

Wrought iron bolster plates, 3½ inch wide, ℘ set ... 75c

Wagon Brake Ratchets, each ... 16½c

Wagon Brake Ratchets, finished with guard, each ... 45c

Wrought Wagon Hammer Straps, heavy pattern, each ... 16c

Wrought hammer straps, light do ... 13½c

Wrought rub irons, each ... 11c

Stay chain hooks ... 8c

Double and single tree clips, figure 1, each ... 9c

Double and single tree clips, figure 2, each ... 10c

Double and single tree clips, figure 3, each ... 12c

Strap bolts, rods, single tree irons, bolster plates, brake ratchets, hammer straps, rub irons, stay chain hooks and clips, in lots of 50 set, 20 ℘ cent. discount.

Wagon box staples, 1⅛ to 2⅛ inch to clinch, ℘ 1,000 ... $14 00 net.

Wagon box staples, box iron, to rivet on ℘ 1,000 ... 9 50 net.

Neck yoke eyes ... 5½c each.

Neck yoke eyes, with ⅜ inch rings ... 8½c each.

King bolts, ¾, 1, 1⅛ and 1¼ inch diameter ... 5½c

Wagon rivets, extra large, oval and steeple head, ¼ inch diameter, all lengths, ℘ ℔ ... 10½c

Wagon rivets, 3-16 inches diam., all lengths ... 12½c

Wagon rivets and nails, in 5 ℔s, paper boxes, ℘ ℔ extra ... 1c

Wagon and hinge nails, ⅜ inch, all lengths, ℘ ℔ net ... 17c

Wagon and hinge nails, 3-16 inch, all lengths, ℘ ℔ net ... 19c

Double tree plates, Coupling plates, Tongue plates ... ℘ ℔ 9½c net

Neck yoke plates ... ℘ ℔ 12c

Tongue cap iron, 1½, 2, and 2½ inch wide same price ℘ ℔ as band iron.

Wagon Chains, stay, lock and tongue, 5-16 in. ℘ ℔ net ... 14c

Wagon Chains, stay, lock and tongue, ¼ in. ℘ ℔ net ... 14c

Prices subject to change of market without notice. All our manufactures shipped at same rate of freight as iron and nails.

IRON MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 12, 1873.

The following are the ruling quotations of the market:

FLAT BAR.

1½ to 4 by ⅜ to 1 inch	4 2-10c	1½ and 1¾ by ⅜ to ¾ inch	4 4-10c
4½ to 6 by ⅜ to 1 inch	4 4-10c	1 and 1⅛ by ⅜ to ⅝ inch	4 5-10c
1¼ to 6 by 1⅛ to 1½ inch	4 6-10c	⅝, ¾ and ⅞ by ⅜ to ⅝ inch	4 6-10c

ROUNDS AND SQUARES.

1 to 1¾ inch	4 2-10c	⅜ to 7-16 inch	4 9-10c
2 to 2¾ inch	4 2-10c	⅜ inch	5 -10c
3 to 3½ inch	4 2-10c	5-16 inch	5 4-10c
3¾ to 4 inch	4 5-10c	¼ inch	5 6-10c
¾ to ⅞ inch	4 4-10c	3-16 inch	7 8-10c
⅝ to 9-16 inch	4 6-10c		

HORSE SHOE.

All sizes	5 7-10c	Nail rods	8 1-10c

HEAVY BANDS.

3½ to 6 by ¼ and 5-16 inch	4 2-10c	1¼ to 3 by ¼ and 5-16 inch	5 2-10c
1⅛ to 3¼ by ¼ and 5-16 inch	4 9-10c	⅝ to 1 by ¼ and 5-16 inch	5 8-10c

LIGHT BANDS.

3 to 6 by 3-16 to No. 12	5 2-10c	1⅛ by 3-16 to No. 12	5 8-10c
1½ to 2⅞ by 3-16 to No. 12	5 4-10c	⅞ to 1 by 3-16 to No. 12	6 4-10c

HOOPS.

2½ to 3 inch	5 5-10	1 inch	6 7-10
3½ to 3¼ "	5 7-10	⅞ "	7 2-10
1½ to 2 "	5 7-10	¾ "	7 5-10
1⅜ to 1½ "	6	⅝ "	8 2-10
1¼ to 1⅜ "	6 3-10	½ "	8 7-10

OVAL IRON.

⅞ to 1⅛ inch	4 8-10c	⅝ inch	5 8-10c
⅝ to ¾ inch	5 3-10c	½ inch	6 3-10c

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

⅝ to 1¼ inch	5 1-10c	⅜ inch	6 3-10c
⅝ to ¾ inch	5 6-10c	⅝ to 5-16 inch	7 3-10c
Fluted and Star Lightning Rod	6 2-10c	Wagon box iron, ⅝ and ⅞ inch	6 3-10c

TANK IRON.

Boiled.			
3-16, ¼ and ⅜ inch thick	6 2-10c	Heads, flanging	8 9-10c
Boiler plate	7 9-10c	Plow slabs	4 5-10c
Heads, not flanging	7 1-10c	Plow wings	7 3-10c

SHEET IRON.

	Boiled.	Charcoal.	Juniata.
No. 10 to 14	6 2-10c	7 1-10c	9 2-10c
No. 15 to 20	6 4-10c	7 9-10c	9 4-10c
No. 21 to 24	6 6-10c	7 8-10c	9 6-10c
No. 25 to 26	6 8-10c	8 3-10c	9 8-10c
No. 27	7c	8 5-10c	10c

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ½c ℘ ℔ extra.

RAILROAD IRON—COUNTERSUNK AND PUNCHED.

	Boiled.
1½ by ⅜, 7-16 and ½ inch	4 2-10c
1¼ by ⅜ and 5-16 inch	4 4-10c
1¾, 1⅞ and 2 by ⅜ and ½ inch	4 4-10c
1⅝ by ⅜ inch	4 9-10c

EXTRAS FOR CUTTING TO LENGTH.

Flat bars and round and squares	1-10c
Flat bars for tire	1-10c
Heavy bands	2-10c
Light bands and wagon box iron	3-10c
Hoops	5-10c

PITTSBURGH GLASS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 12, 1873.

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET.—SINGLE STRENGTH.	2d Quality.	1st Quality.	Dbl. sth.
6 by 8 to 7 by 9		$5 75	$8 00
7 by 10 to 8 by 10	$6 00	6 75	9 00
8 by 11 to 10 by 13	6 50	7 25	10 00
10 by 14 to 10 by 15	7 25	8 75	13 00
11 by 14 to 12 by 18		8 75	14 00
14 by 18 to 16 by 20		9 25	16 00
14 by 22 to 16 by 24		10 00	18 00
18 by 22 to 20 by 30		11 00	20 00
20 by 28 to 24 by 30		12 00	22 00
26 by 28 to 24 by 36		13 00	24 00
26 by 34 to 26 by 36		14 00	26 00
28 by 34 to 30 by 40		15 00	28 00
26 by 46 to 30 by 50		16 00	30 00
28 by 38 to 32 by 44		18 00	33 00
30 by 50 to 34 by 56			36 00
34 by 58 to 34 by 60			42 00
36 by 60 to 40 by 60			45 00

All orders received after this date will be charged at these prices. Orders taken by agents are subject to approval of manufacturers when received.

NATRONA CHEMICALS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 12, 1873.

The following are the card rates of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company:

Saponifier—50 cases at	$7 50 ℘ case.
Less quantity	8 00 ℘ case.
Greenwich Lye, (50 cases)	7 25 ℘ case.
Potash—50 cases (delivered in Phila.)	7 25 ℘ case.
Less quantity	8 00 ℘ case.
Bi carb soda—25 kegs	7¼c ℘ ℔.
Less quantity	7½@8c ℘ ℔.
Sal soda—25 kegs	3½c ℘ ℔.
Less quantity	3¾c ℘ ℔.
Sal soda—25 bbls	3½c ℘ ℔.
Less quantity	3¾c ℘ ℔.
Caustic soda—10 drums	8½c ℘ ℔.
Less quantity	9c ℘ ℔.
Copperas—20 bbls	2¼c ℘ ℔.
Less quantity	2½c ℘ ℔.
Porous alum—10 bbls	3¾c ℘ ℔.
Less quantity	4c ℘ ℔.
Sulphuric acid	3c ℘ ℔.
Muriatic acid	3c ℘ ℔.
Nitric acid	15c ℘ ℔.
Chloride calcium	3c ℘ ℔.
Pure alumina	10c ℘ ℔.
Lump Alum	3¾c ℘ ℔.

Terms, cash in 30 days.

MONTHLY METAL REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, June 7, 1873.

The following are the receipts of pig iron, ore and blooms received by the various railroads for May for the past five years, as reported in the DAILY COMMERCIAL:

RECAPITULATION.

	May, 1869. Tons.	May, 1870. Tons.	May, 1871. Tons.	May, 1872. Tons.	May, 1873. Tons.
P., Ft.W. & C. R.	6,710	3,450	11,610	12,890	6,982
Penna. R. R.	4,480	4,060	3,500	7,240	3,740
Cleve & Pitts. R.	580	4,560	4,670	5,910	5,690
West Penn R. R.	....	....	140	1,290	3,080
Pitts. & Conn. R.	200	60	790	1,980	1,110
A. V. R. R.	900	620	1,230	1,050	1,390
P., C. & St. L. R.	....	....	120	840	100
Cleve & Pitts. R. Manc'r Station.	....	....	....	....	5,890
Total	12,870	12,750	22,150	31,200	27,890

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago R. R.

	Ore, Tons.	Blooms, Tons.	Metal, Tons.	Total Tons.
Nimick & Co	..	130	3,430	3,560
J. W. Porter	..	..	920	920
Shoenberger, B. & Co	630	..	..	630
Zug & Co	..	..	60	60
Caughey & Hallman	..	..	290	290
Jones & Laughlins	..	..	320	320
Graff, Bennett & Co	..	..	380	380
P. D. Nichols	..	..	350	350
J. Reamer	..	..	170	170
Lewis, O. & P.	..	..	111	111
Lewis, B., D. & Co	60	..	40	100
Rees, Graff & Co	..	..	80	80
Byers, McC. & Co	..	..	10	10
Loomis & C.	..	..	90	90
John Moorhead	..	..	150	150
Spang, C. & Co	..	..	250	250
Wm. Smith & Son	..	..	140	140
Isabella Furnace	50	..	..	50
Carnagie, K & Co	230	..	..	230
Wharton Bros	100	..	..	100
Hussey, W. & Co	30	..	..	30
Rogers & B.	..	..	50	50
Lindsay & McC.	..	..	40	40
Lucy Furnace	110	..	..	110
Cambria Iron W.	..	..	120	120
Various Consignees	10	..	40	50
Paul Jones	..	..	590	590
Total	1,220	130	5,632	6,982

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

	Ore, Tons.	Blooms, Tons.	Metal, Tons.	Total Tons.
Isabella Furnace	1,440	..	..	1,440
John Moorhead	..	720	..	720
Lucy Furnace	420	..	..	420
Shoenberger, B & Co	680	..	..	680
Hussey, Wells & Co	340	..	40	380
Lewis, B., D. & Co	340	..	130	470
Wm. Clark & Co	110	..	..	110
Rees, Graff & Co	50	..	..	50
Wilson, Glass & Co	150	..	..	150
Chess, Smith & Co	..	..	70	70
Brown & Co	..	..	110	110
Park Bros. & Co	50	..	..	50
Graff, B. & Co	..	..	160	160
Nimick & Co	..	240	50	290
Zug & Co	160	..	90	250
McKnight, D. & Co	180	..	..	180
McIntosh, H. & Co	..	..	90	90
Caughey & H	..	20	..	20
Various Consignees	30	..	20	50
Total	3,950	980	760	5,690

West Penn Railroad.

	Ore, Tons.	Blooms, Tons.	Metal, Tons.	Total Tons.
Jones & Laughlins	..	..	1,170	1,170
J. Painter & Son	..	..	460	460
Wm. Smith & Son	..	..	370	370
Lewis, Oliver & P	..	..	270	270
Graff, B & Co	..	..	220	220
Lewis, B., D. & Co	..	..	120	120
McIntosh, H. & Co	..	..	100	100
Lyon, Shorb & Co	..	..	120	120
DeHaven & Son	..	..	70	70
Thomas Carlin	..	..	50	50
Robinson, Rea & Co	..	..	20	20
Lindsay & McC	..	..	30	30
J. Marshall	..	..	20	20
L. Peterson, Jr	..	..	30	30
Various Consignees	..	..	20	20
Total			3,080	3,080

Pennsylvania Railroad.

	Ore, Tons.	Blooms, Tons.	Metal, Tons.	Total Tons.
John Moorhead	..	..	990	990
Caughey & H	..	140	790	930
J. W. Porter	..	..	820	820
Nimick & Co	..	..	450	450
J. Reamer	..	..	350	350
R. Wister	..	..	200	200
Various	..	..	30	30
Total		140	3,600	3,740

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

	Ore, Tons.	Blooms, Tons.	Metal, Tons.	Total Tons.
Wm. Smith & Son	..	..	350	350
Kloman C. & Co	..	..	170	170
Nimick & Co	..	50	130	180
John Moorhead	..	..	130	130
Zug & Co	..	..	135	135
Jones & Laughlins	..	..	60	60
Miller, B. & B	..	40	..	40
J. W. Porter	..	120	300	420
Total		210	1,180	1,390

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

	Ore, Tons.	Blooms, Tons.	Metal, Tons.	Total Tons.
Childs & Bro	..	..	760	760
Nimick & Co	..	..	190	190
Caughey & Hallman	..	..	130	130
Robinson, Rea & Co	..	..	30	30
Total			1,110	1,110

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad.

	Ore, Tons.	Blooms, Tons.	Metal, Tons.	Total Tons.
Nimick & Co	..	..	70	70
Wharton & Bro	..	..	20	20
Childs & Bro	..	..	10	10
Total			100	100

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad—Manchester Station.

	Ore, Tons.	Blooms, Tons.	Metal, Tons.	Total, Tons.
Harbaugh, M. & O	2,320	..	..	2,320
Laughlin & Co	1,400	..	..	1,400
Graff, Bennett & Co	420	..	..	420
Moorhead, McC & Co	1,540	..	..	1,540
Lindsay & McC	210	..	..	210
Total	5,890			5,890

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, June 7, 1873.

We see no improvement in the market for pig iron this week, on the contrary, less disposition on the part of purchasers to buy except lots that are absolutely required for immediate use.

We are reported the following sales:

Bituminous Coal Smelted from Lake Superior Ore.

100 tons gray forge	$38 00—4 mos
100 tons gray forge	38 00—4 mos
50 tons close gray	36 00—6 mos
120 tons gray forge, R. S.	38 00—4 mos

Anthracite.

300 tons white neutral	$31 50—cash
200 tons gray forge	38 00—6 mos
200 tons gray neutral	35 00—4 mos
100 tons gray forge	37 50—6 mos
50 tons white red short	35 00—5 mos
50 tons No. 2 foundry	40 00—4 mos
40 tons No. 1 foundry	43 00—4 mos
30 tons No. 1 foundry	50 00—4 mos
10 tons No. 1 foundry	44 00—4 mos
20 tons No. 2 foundry	41 00—4 mos
300 tons white iron neutral	private t'ms

Eastern Charcoal.

10 tons No. 1 neutral cold blast	$60 00—4 mos

Charcoal.

5 tons Ohio, Hanging Rock	$58 00—4 mos

Blooms.

10 tons Maramec, Mo	$115 00—4 mos

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

June 4—Business in Scotch pig has come almost to a stand-still; the market is unsettled, and prices, though not quoted below our quotations are weak and in buyers' favor; the arrivals by steamer have amounted to about 1,000 tons of the various brands, but holders, we believe, are not pressing their supplies, choosing rather to store than sacrifice, the present ruling rates being several dollars below cost of importation; the sales are confined to jobbing parcels from yard. American pig is not so firm as for some time past; the general dullness in trade, and a very light inquiry from consumers, have caused a weakness in prices, and our quotations are perhaps the extreme prices for the present; the No 1 brands, though not in large supply, are in better stock than heretofore; No 2 gray forge, as the season advances, is gradually increasing; the only sale we hear of is 100 tons No 1 Allentown at $48. In old English rails we hear of no business; they are very quiet. Scrap is dull; 200 tons at Providence sold at $45; 200 do No 1 wrought, here, $48, delivered; and a small lot ex-ship on private terms. Refined bar continues dull at the decline of last week. Russia sheet is held at 16½a18c gold, as to assortment.—*Commercial List.*

June 7.—The market for both Scotch and American pig has a downward tendency. Scotch has arrived freely of late and the supply is now, and has been for some time past, considerably in excess of the demand. Consumers are almost out of the market except for occasional parcels that may be obtained at low figures; the only sale we hear of is 50 tons Glengarnock at a private price. American pig is without noticeable change, the furnaces, we understand, are behind in their deliveries of No 1 brands, and with the warm weather advancing, the production is likely to be somewhat checked; the market, however, shows no signs of strength, as many lots delivered early in the season are now pressing for sale from second hands, and can be purchased at $46a47 for No 1, $43a44 for No 2, while gray forge, which is in good supply, may be quoted at $36a37; holders generally, however, are asking $2a3 per ton higher from yard; we hear of sales of 100 tons No 1 Saucon at a private price. New English rails are very dull, and we have heard of no sales for several weeks past. New American are also quiet, but with, perhaps, a little more inquiry; 500 tons, 30 ℔s, sold on private terms. Old English rails are dull; 100 tons sold on terms not made public. Scrap is very quiet; 150 tons, a mixed lot, sold at $30. Refined bar is dull and weak at our quotations. Present prices preclude importations of foreign, without heavy loss, the American mills supplying the market at prices largely below the cost of imported.

Import of iron into New York, from January 1 to May 31, 1873:

	Bar, Tons.	Pig, Tons.	Sheet, &c. Bdls.
From foreign ports	5,147	29,919	102,288
Coastwise	74	55	4,055
Total	5,222	29,974	106,343
Same time 1872	6,696	32,842	140,366

—*Shipping List.*

CLEVELAND.

June 4.—The hardware trade has been rather quiet, and prices have weakened on bar iron, nails and tin plate since our last. Prices of general hardware remain materially the same.

Bar iron has dropped to $3 90, with special rates for large cash lots, $3 80.

Nails have declined to $4 75, and tin plate to $14 50 for I. C. 10x14, and $13 for I. C. 14x20, roofing.

The pig iron market continues comparatively inactive, but prices are firm and no change is to be mentioned. Foundry irons are in moderate request for prompt delivery and immediate use only. The Western trade has assumed an encouraging aspect within the past fortnight, and numerous sales are noted for Western shipment.

Mill irons are dull and most of the mills have purchased all the iron they need to work up into orders now on their books.

Lake Superior charcoal continues firm, with limited quantities for present delivery. The high grades for car wheel and malleable use are in urgent demand, and the supply is very limited. Numbers four, five and six are selling as high as $67, four months.

The Scotch market continues dull, with no sales in large quantity. We quote as follows:

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL FOR CAR WHEELS AND MALLEABLE USE.

No 1	$57 50—4 mos
No 2	57 50—4 mos
No 3, graded	61 50—4 mos
No 4	64 50—4 mos
No 5	65 50—4 mos

COLD BLAST CHARCOAL.

No 1 Tennessee	$60 50—4 mos

ANTHRACITE.

No 1 Onondaga	$50 50—4 mos

BITUMINOUS IRON FROM ALL LAKE SUPERIOR ORE.

No 1 f'ndry according to brand	$46 50@50 50—4 mos
No 2 f'ndry, according to brand	43 50@45 50—4 mos
Gray forge	38 50—4 mos

BLACKBAND IRON FROM WAREHOUSE.

SCOTCH.

No 1 Glengarnock	$55 50—4 mos
No 1 Eglinton	55 50—4 mos
No 1 Ayrsome	55 50—4 mos

AMERICAN.

No 1 Massillon	$52 50—4 mos
No 1 Volcano	52 50—4 mos

IRON ORES.

Lake Superior specular	$12 00 ⅓ cash,
Forsythe	11 00 bal. 4 mos

—*Commercial Review.*

BOSTON.

June 7—The market for iron is devoid of interest. The demand for refined bar continues to be moderate, and prices are well sustained. The demand for pig iron is light, but cannot be called active. Prices do not vary much, but no large lots could be moved without some concession, and it is doubtful if buyers would increase their purchases much at any price which dealers would be likely to make.

We quote yard lots of American pig iron at $52 00 @56 00 per ton, including No 2 extra at $50a52, and No 1 at $54a55. We quote Eglinton at $52a53, Coltness at $62a63, Gartscherrie $62, Charcoal at $58a63.

American and English bar are selling fairly at $105 a117½ per ton for the ordinary sizes, and $125a130 for extra sizes, according to size. Cast steel is selling at 17c for English, gold, 21a23c currency, and 16a18c for American, currency, with fancy brands of English selling at 18a19c gold. Anchors are selling at 8½c ℘ ℔; chain cables (⅝a2 inches thick), 7a9½c ℘ ℔; coil chains 7½a16c, from 3-16 to 1½ inches. Boiler plate remains steady. We quote at 7½a8c for flanges; 5¾a6c for C No 1, and 5½a5¾c ℘ ℔ for common and tank. Russia sheet is steady at 18c, gold, and 22c, currency, for perfect lots. English and American do. is very firm and selling at 6½a8½c ℘ ℔, currency. Galvanized sheet iron remains steady and quiet at unchanged prices. We quote No 20 at 12c; Nos 21 to 24, 14c; 25 and 26, 14½c; 27, 15c; 28, 16c. Nails are in fair demand, with sales at $5 50 for 10d to 60d, and other sizes at a range of $5 75 a9 50 ℘ 100 ℔s. Horse nails, 28c for No 7.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

PHILADELPHIA.

June 7.—Pig iron is depressed and $1 per ton lower. We quote No 1 Foundry at $48; No 2 at $45a 46; white and mottled at $32, and gray forge at $37a 39—all at the furnace.

Manufactured Iron—Bar iron is selling at 4 4-10c per ℔.

Scotch Pig—Eglinton will not bring over $51 50 per ton.—*Price Current.*

CINCINNATI.

June 9—Our correspondent says:

Pig Iron—Market quiet, without quotable change in prices. There is a fair supply of all grades except the high numbers of Car Wheel brands, which are scarce. As prices are unchanged we omit figures.

Foreign Endorsement of the Standard Tonic of America.

There seems to be no limit to the celebrity of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Every year the demand for it increases and the territorial area of its popularity expands. It has long been the standard tonic, and an approved remedy for epidemic disease in the Republics of South and Central America, in Brazil and the West Indies and the British Colonies on this continent. More recently its merits have been appreciated at the antipodes, and it is now shipped in large quantities to Australia and Tasmania. The reason why it is making such extraordinary headway in remote regions as well as in America, are very simple and lie in a nutshell. It is a medicine suited to all peoples, all climates and all ordinary disorders and disabilities. It prevents and cures malarious diseases, relieves indigestion, braces the nerves, improves the appetite, clears the brain, regulates the liver, arrests intermittent fever, strengthens the physique and invigorates the constitution.

You can bet your bottom dollar—That there exists no case of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Swelling, or Stiff Joints, which the Centaur Liniment, white wrapper, will not alleviate and cure.

Mark the difference. It is the Centaur Liniment, yellow wrapper, which is again placing so many used up horses in the harness. We care not whether the case be Spavins, Sweeney, Scratches, Strains, or any Swelling—the effect is simply wonderful.

Children Cry—for Pitcher's Castoria. It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic and causes natural sleep. It is a substitute for castor oil. Tths'

MARRIED.

SULLIVAN—AGNEW—On Tuesday, June 10, 1873, at the residence of the bride's parents, Beaver, by Rev. W. Brown, Col. JOHN M. SULLIVAN, U. S. Collector Twenty-third District, Penna., and Miss MARY S., daughter of Hon. Daniel Agnew, of the Supreme Court of this State.

DIED:

MEYER—On Friday morning, June 6th, at 4 o'clock, Mrs. ANNA MARIA MEYER, wife of Joseph Meyer, aged sixty-three years, five months and nineteen days.

AIKEN—On Thursday morning, June 5th, 1873, at 9 o'clock, THOMAS AIKEN, of Shadyside, aged fifty-eight years.

PHELPS—On Friday morning, June 6th, MAGGIE C., wife of Thos. H. Phelps, aged twenty-three years, eleven months and twenty-two days.

FITZHUGH—Saturday, June 7, 1873, GEORGE THORNBERGER FITZHUGH, aged four years and two months, son of General Chas. L. and Emma S. Fitzhugh.

ROSADALIS PURIFIES THE BLOOD

THE GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY for the Cure of Scrofulous Taint, Rheumatism, White Swelling, Gout, Goitre, Consumption, Bronchitis, Nervous Debility and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the Blood.

The merits of this valuable preparation are so well known that a passing notice is but necessary to remind the readers of this journal of the necessity of always having a bottle of this medicine among their stock of family necessities.

Certificates can be presented from many leading Physicians, Ministers, and heads of families throughout the South, indorsing it in the highest terms. *The Fluid Extract of Rosadalis.*

REV. DABNEY BALL, of the Baltimore M. E. Conference South, says he has been so much benefitted by its use that he cheerfully recommends it to all his friends and acquaintances.

CRAVEN & CO., Druggists, at Gordonsville, Va., say it never failed to give satisfaction.

SAML. G. McFADDEN, Murfreesboro, Tennessee, says it cured him of Rheumatism when all else failed.

DR. R. WILSON CARR, of Baltimore, says "he has used it in cases of Scrofula and other diseases with much satisfaction.

DR. T. C. PUGH, of Baltimore, recommends it to all persons suffering with diseased Blood, saying it is superior to any preparation he has ever used.

Did our space admit, we could give you testimonials from every State in the South from persons known to every man, woman and child either personally or by reputation.

Rosadalis is sold by all Druggists.

CLEMNETS & CO., Baltimore, *Sole Proprietors.*

JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College Place, New York, Wholesale Agency.

ROSADALIS PURIFIES THE BLOOD

Ttbs'

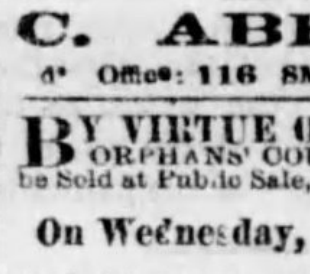
THE BECKWITH $20 Portable FAMILY SEWING MACHINE On 30 Days' Trial,

With strength and capacity equal to any, regardless of cost. This Machine does away with all complications, and with the movement of ONLY TWO PARTS (the Needle Arm and Looper), both simple and strong, it makes the Stitch, feeds the Goods, half guides the Cloth, fastens the Seams, sews on Braid, Gathers and Tucks, Hems and Embroiders. REMEMBER, the movement of only two parts does all this, which entirely does away with all the complications so liable to get out of order, and so often the source of annoyance to the operator, besides the ruinous expenditure of force in propelling them. Our Semi-Guiding Feed requires the assistance of only one hand or even one finger, thus leaving the right hand entirely at liberty to ply the work, which runs easy and even as a well balanced wheel, with

No Toilsome Tread of the Treadle.

Orders promptly filled on receipt of $20. Beckwith Sewing Machine Co., 862 Broadway, New York. MWF

WHO KILLED THEM?



ABEL'S VERMIN EXTERMINATOR

IT HAS NO EQUAL FOR BANISHING Rats, Mice or Roaches.

TRY IT! SOLD EVERYWHERE! TRY IT

MANUFACTURED BY C. ABEL & CO., Office: 116 SMITHFIELD St., Pittsburgh.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF THE ORPHANS' COURT of Allegheny county, Pa., will be Sold at Public Sale, at the Court House,

On Wednesday, 25th day of June, 1873,

At 2 o'clock P. M., as the property of JAMES R. GILES, deceased, all that certain

Lot of Ground,

With appurtenances, situated in the Twenty third ward, City of Pittsburgh, on Second avenue, at Marian station, on the P. W. and B. R. R., numbered 31 in McLain & Batley's Plan of Lots, fronting 20 feet on Second avenue and extending back 140 feet, preserving the same width to an alley 20 feet wide, upon which is erected a 2-story Frame House of 2 rooms. Terms of sale, $200 cash and balance on the 1st day of August.

JAMES L. BLACK, Administrator.

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LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION TO the Estate of JOHN YOUNG, Jr., deceased, late of Robinson township, Allegheny county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment; and those having claims against the same will present them for settlement to

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Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1873.

Wanted.

WEEKLY COMMERCIALS of the following dates to complete our files: February 24th, July 13th and September 28th 1872.

LIKE wise men, the managers of the different railways in Illinois are taking steps to conform their tariffs and regulations to the requirements of the recently enacted law against exorbitant rates and unjust discriminations.

THE OIL TRADE of Pittsburg continues to increase rapidly. Up to Saturday, May 31, a period of five months, the receipts of crude oil at this point were 804,583 barrels, against 445,518 barrels to same time last year; and the shipments East of refined oil, to same date, were 314,194 barrels, against 207,440 barrels in 1872.

THE Legislature of Texas, which is intensely Democratic, has passed a law over the Governor's veto virtually abolishing the school system. Under this system a large number of schools had been organized, the total attendance in the State being about 127,000; but as Democracy and Free Schools do not flourish well together, it was found necessary to abolish either one or the other, and so Free Schools went to the wall.

THE leading Western railways are moving earnestly in the matter of doing away entirely with the much-abused deadhead system. The managers of a number of prominent roads have been in consultation on the subject in Chicago, this week, and passed a resolution to revoke all free passes on the first of July next, and to entirely abolish the system. It is probable that the roads of other sections of the country will soon adopt similar measures. The sooner, the better.

THE coal trade of Pittsburgh with the West and South, by river, is steadily growing into vast proportions. The entire shipments, last year, were 57,280,500 bushels; and this year, to June 1, the aggregate already aggregates nearly 38,000,000. The shipments, this year, are as follows:

January, coal and coke	7,995,000
February, coal and coke	7,995,000
March, coal and coke	8,787,000
April, coal and coke	8,136,000
May, coal and coke	4,822,000
	37,735,000

THE three spring months of the present year have, by general consent, been regarded as exceptionally cold; yet the weather data kept at Philadelphia for eighty-four years past, show that the average temperature of March, April and May, within that period, has been 51.02, in 1872 was 52.39, and in 1873 was 51.09. The highest mean temperature reached in all those years was in 1871, when it went up to 57.62, and the lowest was in 1843, when it stood at 46. So that the spring of 1873 was fully up to the average.

IT IS admitted that cholera prevails at Memphis and other points on the Mississippi river. It is in a mild form, and carries off but few victims, and is not, therefore, a subject to provoke apprehension or fear. The fact, too, that it yields readily to medical treatment shows either that it is not malignant or dangerous, or that increased medical skill has been able to rob it of most of its terrors. Besides, it is not anywhere prevailing as an epidemic, and there is consequently no need to get up a scare about it. There is need, however, to be prepared by all needed sanatary measures, against that and all kinds of disease that flourish under a hot sun where filth abounds.

THE recent coupling of Senator ALLISON's name with that of Miss ANNA DICKINSON, as her intended husband, just when that gentleman was about to wed another woman, was an act of newspaper brutality for which there can be no palliation. Miss DICKINSON is not public property, that her name should thus be handed about by every malignant scribbler who chooses to fling sharp words at her. She earn her living by lecturing, but she earns it honestly, maintains a pure character, and sustains a life without reproach, and she is fairly entitled to be treated with the decent respect which is paid to other women. It is in just such ways as this that American journalism is constantly disgraced.

THE Bureau of Statistics at Washington has issued an abstract of the value of imports into and exports from the United States from July 1, 1872, up to January 31, 1873, a period of seven months. The imports reach a total of $338,934,868; the exports $288,104,201, of which $59,369,145 was in specie. This shows an excess of imports, in seven months, of $59,830,667, and that sum is to be taken as the balance of trade against us. How was this balance paid? With railroad and municipal bonds negotiated abroad. The proceeds of these bonds helped us out of the difficulty, temporarily; but eventually it will increase that difficulty. It adds that much to our own debt abroad, and the annually accruing interest thereon will have to be added, hereafter, to the balance of trade against us. Is it not time to pause and think, occasionally, of the settling day that is sure to come?

AMONG the specifics for the reform of legislative abuses prescribed by the men who call themselves "reformers," is an increase of legislative representation to such numbers as will make bribery and corruption impossible. A small body, like the Pennsylvania House, consisting of only one hundred members, they argue can easily be influenced by corrupt considerations, the number being so small; but a large body, of 400 or 500, could not be "set up" by the most expert lobbyists; and as there would necessarily be, in so large a body, a great anxiety to get home at an early day, the sessions would necessarily be short. The Massachusetts Legislature has been pointed to as a proof of this, the House consisting of about 600 members; but the experience of the current year is just the reverse. That body met in Boston on the first of January, *and is still in session* having sat continuously over five months, with a prospect of making it six. The last session of the Pennsylvania Legislature, much as it has been abused, was much shorter than that of the Legislatures in either New York, Ohio or Illinois, and all of them were shorter than that of Massachusetts.

THE New Orleans *Herald*, which is animated by a solid, chunky hate for the negro, and which lives in the one hope of seeing the negro race in that State reduced to submission to the will of the lordly whites, says there is a movement on foot in that city which contemplates a political organization, wherein a large number of white citizens agree to enter into a combination with representative colored citizens on a basis of mutual pledges of recognition of certain demands of each class, with a view of effecting a union of the honest and patriotic of both races to reform the State government and secure good laws and honest administration. The trouble about this movement is that the "representative colored citizens" will not trust the white citizens aforesaid. They know them too well. When the devil was sick he was anxious to turn monk; but when he got well he threw off the monastic cowl. The white Rebels of Louisiana would make any agreement with the blacks to get back into power, but would violate every article of it when possessed of the power they seek. The invitation of the whites to the blacks is as plausible as that of the spider to the fly, and as full of danger to the parties invited.

UNPLEASANT truths are not fully comprehended at once, and hence England has been slow to believe that her supremacy in iron was gradually passing away. But while the full realization of that fact is not yet attained there, the more thoughtful and attentive men are opening their eyes to it. Thus a writer in the Edinburg *Review* says:

> "The course of manufacturing supremacy, of wealth and of power, is directed by coal. That wonderful mineral, of the possession of which Englishmen have hitherto thought so little, but wasted so much, is the modern realization of the philosopher's stone. This chemical result of primeval vegetation has been the means by its abundance of raising this country to an unprecedented height of prosperity, and its deficiency might have the effect of lowering it to slow decline, while by greater abundance it raises another country in the Far West to a prosperity possibly greater than our own.
>
> "The question is too large for present discussion, or we should show grounds for believing that the balance is now turning against us, and that just as coal and iron have become dearer here, the Americans have resorted to their own iron and wrought their own coal. In 1871 and 1872 they exhibited great energy in both departments, and as a consequence have bought less of our iron. In the first two months of 1872 they received 88,430 tons of our iron rails, while in the first two months of this year they took only 48,901 tons, thus showing a decrease of 39,529 tons; and as American orders largely go to Wales, we at once arrive at an important conclusion on the suicidal character of strikes in that country. It has recently come to light that in the English market iron is £2 per ton dearer than in the American market."

SOME of the Democratic papers are very much in love, just now, with one Major A. R. CALHOUN, a Philadelphian, who left his city for his city's good, and is now publishing the Columbus *Enquirer*, in Georgia. They quote him as "a Republican of note," who denounces the "Grand Army of the Republic" as a "political fraud, an aggregation of bummers, who feared the rebels living, and now, like hyenas, gather to snarl above them dead." He says it does not number "throughout the entire Union twenty thousand men, though at the close of the war fifteen hundred thousand soldiers were mustered out of the Union service; and as, from being "a Republican of note," he has become the editor of a Democratic paper in Georgia, he feels it to be his solemn duty, not only to weep over the Confederate dead, but to slander and malign the Union soldiers of whose companionship he was not worthy. We advise the Democratic papers, however, not to make too much of Major A. R. CALHOUN. He was the United States Pension Agent, at Philadelphia, for several years; but having been detected in using the public money for his own private benefit, GRANT turned him out in 1871. He has naturally been a Democrat ever since, and although it may become him to snarl at the Grand Army, and beslaver the Confederate dead, it does not become those who lay any claim to honesty to quote as authority one whose hands are as foul as his mouth.

ROME THE CAPITAL AT LAST.

By the passage of the bill abolishing religious corporations within the area lately known as the Papal States, another and what may be called the final step has been taken toward making Rome the real capital of Italy. Though as yet adopted only by the House of Deputies, as reported by cable a few days ago, there is no doubt about the acceptance of the bill by the Senate, and it is, therefore, not too soon to regard the enactment as an accomplished fact. No other measure carried out or proposed by the Italian government has excited more intense feeling, or has met with more persistent opposition on the side of the Papal court, and French diplomacy has also done its utmost to prevent the adoption of the law, M. DE BOURGOING, the representative of France at the Vatican, having more than once declared that the abolition of religious corporations by the Italian Parliament might become a *casus belli*.

On the other hand, outside of clerical circles and among the Italian laity in general, but especially in Rome and its neighborhood, the current of opinion in favor of the measure was so strong as to be irresistible. The act of nine or ten years ago secularizing religious houses within the Italian Kingdom has given profound satisfaction to the multitude, and ever since the annexation of Rome, the extension of the policy to the newly-acquired province has been urged with a steadily increasing force of popular sentiment. But there were difficulties in the way which caused the Italian government to hesitate. Among the religious houses in Rome are monasteries, colleges, etc., belonging to foreign nations and existing under the protection of their respective embassies, and Rome is the seat of the generals or chiefs of those religious orders whose members are scattered over the Catholic world. It was urged that neither the houses of these latter functionaries nor the establishments owned by foreign Catholics and protected by their representatives, could be interfered with by the Italian government, without violating international rights and provoking grave international complications. Hence the subject was really one requiring some delicacy and caution in dealing with it practically, and for a year or more now it has been a cause of embarrassment to the Italian Ministry. They have stood between two fires. The difficulty of the position consisted in the apparent impossibility of devising a bill which should satisfy the decided and even clamorous demands of the people, and at the same time, as little as possible outrage his Holiness and the clerical party. The interest and sympathy of foreign Catholics in the foreign religious establishments near the Vatican also commanded with VICTOR EMANUEL and his Cabinet a degree of respect which, not only to the radical, but even to some liberal members of Parliament, seemed extravagant and wholly unjustifiable. Indeed, concerning this point the difference of opinion was so decided that the moderate bill proposed by the Ministry would certainly, they say, have failed to pass, if the Ministry had not made its passage a condition of their retaining office. As all parties were pretty well assured that another Cabinet could not be formed at present, the threat of resignation induced a majority to vote for a measure which seemed to them to make excessive concessions to the claims of the Church.

By provision of the law referred to all religious corporations in the province and city of Rome cease to be recognized by the State as religious bodies and are divested of all legal claims as such. Italian citizens are not forbidden in future if they please to form themselves into religious societies or associations and to live together in houses set apart for the purpose, but these societies are required strictly to comply with police regulations and their houses must give free access to the civil authorities. The existing cloisters, in all three hundred and eleven for men, and a hundred and sixty-five for women, with a multitude of benefices attached, whose revenues amount to about two millions of *lire*, together with their aggregate real estate, become the property of the State. Each of the present members of the spiritual orders will receive a pension for life. The monasteries and nunneries which belong to foreign nations and are protected by their Ambassadors, will be closed like the Italian ones, while their present occupants will return to their own countries. Whether the expenses of the journey will be paid from the Italian treasury, or supplied by the travelers or their compatriots we are unable to say. As stated above, the establishments of the Generals of the various religious orders stationed in Rome have been one great source of difficulty in the business, and the manner in which it has been disposed of, is likely to cause not a little disgust among the Italian radicals; in fact, the popular demonstration in Rome some weeks ago, ending in bloodshed, was designed as a manifestation of popular indignation at this feature of the bill, then merely under discussion. The Generals of the orders are allowed, as heretofore, to maintain their houses near the Pope in their ancient dignity and state. This exception to the rule is admitted and defended by the Italian Ministry as being in accordance with the "guarantees" given to his Holiness at the suppression of his temporal power. The object of these "guarantees" was to secure the head of the Catholic Church in the enjoyment of such independence and facilities as might enable him to fulfill the functions of his office to his own satisfaction, and the satisfaction of the faithful everywhere. As the presence of the Generals in Rome is believed to be necessary, that through them the Pope may be able to exert his supreme spiritual authority over the members of their respective orders, the monastic clergy in various parts of the world, the retention of their establishments in the Italian capital is permitted. The anomaly seems justifiable enough, and certainly affords evidence of the good faith of the Italian government in its relations to the Holy Father.

Other stipulations of the law are that the property of monastic institutions for the care of the sick shall in future be administered by the municipal authorities; that the common and high schools hitherto conducted by spiritual orders shall be maintained under the administration of city or government officers, and that property pertaining to abolished cloisters not otherwise assigned, shall be applied to form a charitable fund for use in the city of Rome.

The subject is one of a good deal of interest even in this country, as its enforced discussion among us will almost necessarily compel every one to form and express an opinion upon the merits of the controversy between the Italian government and the Papacy. There is no reason to suppose that His Holiness will be even moderately satisfied with the bill. Formerly he has frequently threatened that on the passage of such an act he would leave Rome, and though he will certainly not do so now, he will probably issue one of those denunciatory allocutions with which the world is familiar. Consequently attempts will everywhere be made to enlist public, even Protestant opinion against the Italian government, which really seems to have acted with commendable moderation. Be that as it may, it has certainly done only what a Catholic population forced it to do, disgusting its instigators by stopping far short of their demands.

The subject is also interesting in anticipation of its possible relation to future political movements in France. President MACMAHON is ultramontane in his sympathies, and there is a powerful party around him who would gladly justify by positive acts the hopes inspired at Rome by the recent revolution. True, it seems hardly credible that any such project should be undertaken, but the folly of excited Frenchmen is without limits, and there are those who think that the monarchical party in France may deem it good policy to take the cause of the Pope as the foundation on which to start a civil war out of which they hope to come as victors.

WE learn from the St. Louis *Democrat* that the State of Illinois is constructing a levee to keep the American Bottom, opposite St. Louis, from being overflowed by high water from the Mississippi. The *Democrat* says:

> The bottom lands referred to are located on what is known as Sny Island, a long slice of the territory of Illinois which has been cut off by a bayou, called "The Sny." The original name of this creek was *Chenal Ecarte*. It was subsequently, and by the brawny lips of the frontiersmen who knew no French, contracted by a mysterious elision into "Snycarte," and finally into "Sny," without any prefix or suffix whatever. The island contains just 100,000 acres of land, whose soil in dry seasons produces probably the largest crops of corn and wheat to the acre grown on the continent. Owing, however, to the frequent overflows, its cultivation is hazardous, and its value is hardly that of a song. The improvement consists in merely building a levee from the Illinois mainland to the north of the island, across the head of the bayou that forms it, and along the bank to the foot of the island, leaving the bayou open to drain off the water. The work was commenced in September last, and until the cold weather and horse disease put a stop to it, was pushed vigorously. At present over twenty miles have been built, which is less than half the number required. As soon as the high water abates a large force of men will again be put in the field and the work will be completed, it is promised, by fall.

A SCHEME USEFUL AND ROMANTIC.

A local German contemporary gives some account of the last annual report of the Pennsylvania German Press Union. This association was founded several years ago, and its meeting of the present year was held at Allentown on the 23d of May, where and when the report referred to was read. The labors of the Union seem to be chiefly confined to the eastern counties of the State, the western being very slightly if at all represented in the membership of the society. As we gather from the statement before us, the object of the Union appears to be to revive and maintain the interest of the German element in their national or hereditary habits of thought and feeling, and especially in their language. From the first the object of the Union has not been only to introduce the German language as a subject of instruction in English schools, but to promote the establishment of German-English or English-German common or popular schools, in which both languages should have equal rights and be equally well taught and learned. The Union claims a good measure of success in carrying out this object. Important assistance in the work has been received from the German clergy, and the co-operation of the press and the pulpit is declared in the report essential to the prosperity of the enterprise, the elevation of the German character and the advancement of the German language. As a means to the same end it is proposed to improve the German provincial or village newspapers, and to render them more interesting and instructive to the people. The preservation of the purity of the German language is mentioned as an important subsidiary object. Germans are constantly, it seems, exposed to the temptation of mingling, both in speech and writing, English words and phrases with their German, a temptation which only direct effort suffices to resist. Hence it is that many immigrant Germans soon fall into the habit of speaking their mother tongue so ill, not a few of them beginning to say *yes* and *no* instead of *ja* and *nein* before they have gone ten steps from Castle Garden, or are able rightly to understand ten English words. This bad habit, so detrimental to sound culture, the German press must combat, and by its example diffuse and maintain pure, genuine German among the people.

Another agency which the Press Union suggests for the accomplishment of its object is the founding of German Sunday schools, to afford opportunity for supplying deficiencies to the many thousands of children and young adults in Pennsylvania who already speak but cannot read German, and who read but cannot speak English. HERR PROBST, the author of the report, looks to this institution as one of the best means of successfully settling the much mooted and exciting Sunday question.

A further requisite or agency in the cause of reform is "the introduction of the noble, morally edifying and elevating German popular songs and the improvement of German singing in churches, schools and families."

In conclusion the report administers a severe rebuke of the mutual prejudices and dislike with which Pennsylvania Germans and Germans of the more recent immigrations are apt to regard each other.

Whatever one may think of the wisdom or practicability of the precise object which the Press Union has in view, one cannot but look for some good results from the use of the means which it proposes to employ. Good farmers, and most industrious people for the most part, the Germans of Eastern Pennsylvania, who still retain their own language, more or less corrupted, and most of their hereditary customs, are in great need of some such efforts for their elevation as those described above. If they could be induced to take an interest in the world beyond the limits of their farms, to take pleasure in books, or even in newspapers, and to love song and music, the gain would be great to themselves and finally to the Commonwealth. One can sincerely wish the Press Union GOD-speed in its useful undertaking, not to be refused the praise of philanthropy, because it has an eye to the circulation of its newspapers as well as to the growth of Germanism. And the Union is entitled to the heartier recognition because its scheme is neither one-sided nor fanatical. The Union does not seek to suppress the language of the country.

We fear, however, that the members of the Union are cherishing some hopes destined to disappointment. Thus the notion that Germans living among Americans may keep their language free from English admixture is romantic in a high degree. And still more romantic is the hope that newspapers may be made the instruments of maintaining the purity of popular speech, a suggestion which flatly ignores the nature of their agency in the past. But perhaps both these ideas are commonplace and rational in comparison with the notion that the mass of any people, of whatever nationality, absorbed in the business of life, getting their bread, making money, talking politics, etc., may be induced to feel any real concern about the mixture of languages or the philological purity of their vocables.

RAILROAD VS. CANAL.

In view of the agitation of the subject of transportation by water as a means of counteracting the alleged extortion of the railway companies, considerable interest attaches to certain facts lately published regarding the financial condition of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. Some readers may need to be reminded that Cumberland in Maryland, and Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, are the termini of that great work. From a statement presented, a few days ago, at the annual meeting of the stockholders, it appears that the income of the canal for the month of May, 1873, was only seven hundred dollars more than the income for the corresponding month of last year, a fact which under all the circumstances of the case indicates nothing less than a comparative decrease of its revenue.

This decline of income is satisfactorily accounted for without disparagement to the management of the work. In fact, it is, as the Baltimore *American* clearly shows, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad that is destroying the prosperity of the canal. The success of the railroad must be ascribed to two principal causes. In the first place, Baltimore has great advantages over Georgetown, the terminus of the canal, as a depot of coastwise shipment. While the market presented at the latter place is uncertain and precarious, the market presented at the former place is certain and nearly if not quite invariable. Ocean steamers and other vessels needing coal for their own use or as cargoes, frequent the harbor of Baltimore, and are seldom if ever seen at Georgetown. Then the relatively low freights by water from the former place quite compensate the advantage accruing from the lower rates on cargoes conveyed by canal to the latter place. In a word, as our contemporary remarks, "the terminus of the canal is something like a road that ends in the woods."

But even without such incidental advantages a railroad in rivalry with a canal in the present age of the world, necessarily comes off the victor. To their competition the scriptural apothegm does not apply, as in their struggle the race *is* to the swift and the battle to the strong. Among men of business of all classes the conviction is universal, founded on experience, that it is better for them to pay the comparatively high railroad rates and secure rapid transit than to incur the risks of slow transportation. Some men might prefer the cautious economy of the slower machinery, but where the railroad exists and offers its opportunities to those who are disposed to use them, all, under penalty of loss and perhaps ruin, are forced to follow the example of the more enterprising. The more energetic and effectual agency inevitably supersedes the agency of inferior advantages. The canal was adpated to the entire system of life and business methods of a slower age and a less stirring generations, and seems to belong almost as completely to the past as the flail or the stage coach. All three are still useful where the modern substitutes for any reason cannot be procured or applied, but even there the tendency, at least in this country, to get rid of them appears irresistible.

This is certainly true as regards the United States at present; whether or not it will continue true when the population shall have become more dense and the land increased in value, is a question still to be decided. M. MALEZIEUX, Engineer-in-chief of bridges and roads in France, lately visited this country as a commissioner of the French government for the purpose of examining our public works, and the *Revue des deux Mondes*, of the 15th of March, contained an article on the subject founded on his report. Having stated that, with the exception of the New York State system and a few other canals favorably situated, our navigable routes have succumbed to the railroads,—the writer says: "M. MALEZIEUX attributes this result in part to the inexperience of American engineers in the subject of hydraulic works; but he also acknowledges that railroads possess the inestimable advantage of connecting by long, continuous lines the seaports with the cities of the interior, and even of penetrating to the pits of the mines and to the interior of the manufactures." The small value of land, the sparseness of our population, the levelness of the ground, and the simplicity of construction which is here deemed sufficient, are also mentioned as reasons why Americans prefer railroads to water routes. About the fact there can be no doubt, and whatever changes time may bring about, for the present the advocates of other modes of transportation engage in a hopeless task.

COUP DE SOLEIL.

Hot weather having at length fairly set in, some persons may need to be reminded of the danger of sunstroke. Though strictly an intertropical disease, a glance at the death lists of American cities in summer suffices to show its prevalence even in temperate latitudes. It is, however, true, we believe, that far beyond the tropics the disease exists only in a modified form, not often at least exhibiting the terrible features which characterize it in its proper habitat, if we may thus use the term. Still even in the Northern United States *coup de soleil* or sunstroke is sufficiently common in summer and sufficiently dangerous to render its nature, causes, and cure subjects well worthy of popular attention. At any rate, there are certain facts regarding the affection which ought to be generally known, and which a newspaper may impart, without at all encroaching upon the province or interfering with the duties of the physician.

As to the precise nature of the malady the views of physicians can not be said to be entirely clear or unanimous. It seems that in *post-mortem* examinations any sufficient cause for the symptoms exhibited before death can seldom be detected. One authority before us defines it "a peculiar affection of the brain," and says that "it consists in a rapid accumulation of blood in the part affected, with inflammation of the membranes of the brain, or even of the brain itself." And yet, according to another medical authority, the brain, on examination after death, usually presents no indication of disease. The truth appears to be that sunstroke is chiefly a nervous affection, the view that finds most favor among physicians being "the view which refers the phenomena of the disease to depressed action of the cerebro-spinal and sympathetic nervous systems."

Happily, there is more certainty in reference both to the cause of the disease and the best method of treatment. The popular name, *coup de soleil* or sunstroke, indicates the popular impression of its exciting cause. The victim seemed to be stricken down as if by invisible arrows, and to spectators of the occurrence the fierce rays of the sun seemed powerful and penetrating enough to effect the result. This popular notion was farther, no doubt, confirmed by the observation that the most frequent sufferers were persons directly exposed to the sun's rays. Hence the impression has become almost universal that only persons thus exposed are in any danger of the disease. But this is an error. Intense and especially sultry heat is the cause of the attack, and exposure to the sun is by no means in all cases necessary to the effect. In hot climates it has been long believed that the sun is more dangerous in the evening when near the horizon than it is when in the zenith, the fact being that the mischief is there done not directly by the sun but by the heat which has gone on accumulating during the day, and undergoes no mitigation of its depressing power with the approach of evening.

In this country the most frequent cases of sunstroke occur among men engaged in heavy and heating work in cities, where the power of the sun is increased by reflection from walls and pavements, while a free circulation of air is prevented by the houses. But all who, by severe work or violent exercise, even within doors, overheat their systems to a certain extreme expose themselves to the peril of sunstroke, so called. It is just the little too much that exhausts the nervous system beyond the point of endurance and brings on the attack which may be fatal. Scores, perhaps hundreds every hot summer perish by this disease, who might have escaped by heeding signs whose meaning should have been obvious, and which warned them to pause for rest. The notion that they were safe because they were in the shade, or because the sun was low, may have proved fatal to many.

In connection with this particular subject it may be less necessary to warn people against exposing themselves bare-headed to the sun than against keeping the head too warm. The head seems to be the central seat of the disease, and to keep the head cool is the great safeguard against the attack, even as cold applications to the head rank among the first means of cure. Internal stimulants rank next. But we are no physicians; our object in writing about sunstroke is to render their services unnecessary by preventing the disease. In an actual case of sunstroke the experience and science of a physician are especially important, on account of the various and complicated character of the symptoms.

INVASION OF MEXICO.

It appears that a Mexican journal of Matamoros, supposed to reflect the sentiments of the government, expresses great indignation at the act of Colonel MCKENZIE in invading Mexican territory. Some feeling on the subject is, perhaps, not unnatural, on the part even of those Mexicans who happen to be aware of the long forbearance which the American government has exercised towards their people. Invasion of one's territory is an unmistakable affront, and is instantly felt as such by the most apathetic citizen or subject, and the Mexican government in deference to the sentiments of the Mexican people, can hardly fail to demand reparation, or at least apology, for the act of the American officer. By doing so it will only manifest becoming spirit and a proper sense of its own dignity. However, we feel quite confident that the American President will be able to settle the difficulty without serious peril to the peaceful relations which have so long existed between the two nations. We believe that this will be the result, not because we have much faith in the existence of any exception to the general rule of the inviolability of neutral territory—an exception upon which some of the newspapers have much to say—but because we have some faith in Mexican good sense and discretion. About the alleged exception all that can be fairly said is that, both Englishmen and Americans have before this year acted once or twice as if a neighbor's territory were not absolutely sacred and inviolable, and that in no one of those instances was war the consequence. But each case gave rise to a good deal of angry feeling and left the distinct impression on all the nations concerned that the act had better not be repeated very soon. In a word, for the sake of peace between neighboring nations, it is certainly better that the rule should be regarded as theoretically absolute.

As to Mexico, and Colonel MCKENZIE's invasion, Americans know and Mexicans can be made to understand that for many years American territory lying along the Mexican border has been the scene of a succession of more intolerable and inexcusable outrages perpetrated by scoundrels who came from Mexico and then found safety there, than were ever before allowed by a civilized nation to go unpunished. When remonstrated with, the Mexican government deplored the outrages and promised to punish the perpetrators, and to prevent similar crimes in the future. It failed, however, to keep its promise, perhaps because performance was beyond its power. Even Mexicans must admit that, after waiting so long for them to stop the evil, Americans have done right in stopping it themselves. And a consideration which can not fail to be favorably regarded by the Mexican authorities is the fact that the villains who provoked the invasion of their soil are Kickapoo savages and not elegant Mexican gentlemen in long spurs and broad hats. Mexicans, claiming to be civilized, cannot long keep up their wrath at neighbors who have merely punished a horde of wild Indians who abused Mexican hospitality so outrageously. At any rate, whatever Mexicans may say or do in the matter, a large majority of the American people will think that Colonel MCKENZIE did right.

WANT TO BE SHAKEN UP.

Some men are never contented; and here is a Democratic editor who wants to get out of the Slough of Despond, and to be wakened into activity by getting a good shaking up. "The Democracy, just now," says the Williamsport *Standard*, "are sorely in want of true and tried leaders," and adds:

> There never was a time, perhaps, when our party was so strong in numbers and so poorly provided with leaders. If a great political struggle was pending, we should be at a loss for generals to husband and direct our strength, and the enemy might win a victory solely through our lack of discipline. Our great men all seem to have subsided into nothingness, and the small fry are making asses of themselves in the desperate attempt to convince the people that they *are* somebody.
>
> Politically, everything seems dead in the Democratic camp. In a dull, stupid, half-asleep sort of a way, we manage to plod along, and always poll at every election just enough votes to allow ourselves to be counted out. Then we waken up a little, feebly cry out "fraud! fraud!" swear a couple of times, and then—go to sleep again.
>
> Now, this won't do. We must either wake up and do as a party ought to do, or else we must get out of the way for some other organization that has more spunk. County, State and National, *as a party we need a shaking up.*

The *Standard* mistakes the condition of its party. It is dead; not asleep. The apparent vitality shown by it last year was the result of the galvanic shocks administered to it by the Liberals and was only the semblance of life. There are no leaders potent enough to resurrect it, or put new life into its veins. They may dress up the corpse, trick it out in its best clothes, and parade it as the living and genuine article; but the sardonic grin of death is on its colorless face too palpably to be mistaken.

AN INQUISITIVE correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* propounds to the editors of that sheet the conundrum, "What has become of the Free Trade League?" He wants to know, you know; and the paper in question solves the problem by admitting, mournfully, that the League is dead. It was not exactly killed, nor did it die of disease, but, like the over-driven calf which the butcher was detected in afterwards serving up as veal, "it kind a gin eout."

The *Post* is indignant, of course, in discovering that this society, "rich in hope, in the earnest activity of young men of generous impulses and determined wills, and in the large contributions of commercial men," was prematurely done to death, just as it was prepared to go into action. It received, the *Post* says, "an almost fatal blow in the house of its pretended friends at the Cincinnati Convention." The Free Traders, in fact, "were sold out."

This is melancholy, but true, and the worst remains to be told; there is no recovery from this fatal blow. It is death, to all present appearances, beyond resurrection. We cannot say that we are sorry; but it would be cruel, under the circumstances, to refuse to that free trade organ a chance to shed tears over its loss, as in the following extract:

> "From such a blow it takes time to recover. It is not easy to revive an enthusiasm so wofully balked of its purpose. It is not easy to restore a confidence which has once been so wofully betrayed. It is not easy to recall the hopes which were then so cruelly prostrated. The work has to be done all over again; but it is not easy to find men who, with the old enthusiasm, the old confidence, and the old hopes, can ask others to join them in that work, or who are willing to go before the people with a promise of performance that has once been broken."

A GREAT deal of unnecessary discussion has been indulged in because the gentleman elected last winter to the United States Senate by the Legislature of Oregon had, as is alleged, previous to his election, changed or rearranged his name. The individual in question it is said, gives his name as JOHN HIPPLE MITCHELL, whereas his name originally was JOHN MITCHELL HIPPLE. He was voted for, and elected, as JOHN H. MITCHELL.

It is no very unusual thing for men to change or transpose their names. BULWER's name was, during his early life, EDWARD LYTTON BULWER, but he afterward changed it to EDWARD BULWER LYTTON; and we have, in this country, the case of Senator YULEE, of Florida, as a case exactly in point. This man's name, as given him by his father, was DAVID LEVY, and under that name he served as delegate in Congress from the Territory of Florida from 1841 to 1845, when he added YULEE to his name. As DAVID LEVY YULEE he was elected to the Convention to frame a State Constitution for Florida, and the State having been soon afterwards admitted into the Union, he was elected to the United States Senate as DAVID LEVY YULEE, where he served until 1861. So that he was in Congress under both names.

There is nothing criminal, that we can see, in such a change of name, although we think it extremely foolish, unless some good reason, such as inheritance of property, should render it necessary. The best thing a man can do, in the long run, is to stand by the name his parents gave him; but there are circumstances that seem, occasionally, to justify it, and of this every man is to be the best judge in his own case.

IT IS gravely announced that a Convention will soon be held in Cleveland to form a National Irish League for the political aggrandizement of Irishmen. Irishmen, the callers of this Convention, declare have not had their fair share of the offices, and this for the reason that they have wasted their strength quarreling among themselves; and this Convention, it is hoped, will restore a permanent harmony among the Celtic citizens of the country, by pledging all its members to vote for any Irishman who may be a candidate for office, no matter what may be his religion or his politics.

No one will question the right of these men to hold such a gathering, and carry out their programme, if they can; but the movers in it need not complain, if it should be followed by another Convention of those who are content to be called American citizens without regard to their nationality, and who will pledge themselves to put an end, if possible, to all this miserable twaddle about particular nationalities not having their proper share of offices. The American government was not established to perpetuate the national grudge, or antipathies of those who come here from the old world, nor to keep up national distinctions and peculiarities, but to merge men of all nations into one. The Irishmen and Germans who come to this country leave Ireland and Germany behind them, so far as nationality is concerned, and become American citizens; and it is both silly and ridiculous to attempt, thereafter, to reclothe themselves with the nationalities they have thrown off.

How the Apaches Pop the Question.

Even those copper-colored cut-throats, the Apache Indians, have a touch of delicacy and romance in them. From a lecture delivered in San Francisco by Col. John C. Carmany, we take the following account of their courting customs: Every young girl is at liberty to refuse a suitor for her hand. The father, mother and brother are prohibited from interfering in her choice. Her person is at her own disposal by offering so many horses. Horses are a standard of value among Indians. As the squaw does all the work, horses are accepted as an equivalent for her labor. When a young warrior becomes enamored, he fastens his horse near the wigwam of the squaw whose hand he seeks, where he is left four days. If she fails to feed and water the horse during that time, the master is rejected; but if she accepts his offer she grooms and kindly cares for the horse, and then ties him to the wigwam of her lover, as much as to say, "I am willing to be your slave and do your work." At the marriage the sages and sachems meet together, and the bride is not unfrequently loaded with forty to fifty pounds of silver and copper trinkets.

AT A meeting of an Episcopal Diocesan Convention in St. Louis, last week, a spirited debate grew out of a gift of money made by Congressman Erastus Welles to the Orphans' Home, an institution under the patronage of the Convention. Several clergymen protested vigorously against the reception of the money, as it was a part of the back-pay plunder. The Rev. Mr. Holland said it seemed to him that if the nation has a conscience, that conscience should be the Church. Without reflecting personally on Mr. Welles, with whom he was not in any manner acquainted, he insisted that the way in which the money given to the Orphans' Home was obtained was dishonest; and although the managers of the Home had accepted it, it was impossible for the Convention, as the legislative body of the Church, to put on record that it ecclesiastically and religiously endorsed the men who are now on trial before the nation for their behavior in this matter. Dr. Berkley thought that as the money had been paid into the treasury of the Home, the question of its reception was already settled, and said that if one hundred dollars were placed in the collection box on Sunday by a gambler, it might with as much propriety be returned as this money, which is supposed to have been stolen from the government. It was finally concluded that as the money had been formally accepted by the Orphans' Home, no further action should be taken; but several members of the Convention presented a written protest against this conclusion, requesting that it should go upon the record.

The Painesville, O., *Telegraph* reports the following from information received from a Chardon gentleman: "A singular phenomenon in the potato bug line was witnessed at Chardon, on Thursday afternoon of last week. Shortly after three o'clock a cloud of potato bugs on the wing entered and passed through the town coming from the east and flying directly west. At first they were taken for a swarm of bees, but some of them falling to the ground their character was soon determined. The first swarm was soon followed by a second, third and fourth, and so on for the space of an hour and a half, much to the astonishment of all who beheld. They were estimated at tens of thousands, reminding those who witnessed of the Bible accounts of the locusts in the days of Pharaoh. No one was able to solve the mystery of their coming or going, but all were glad that they did not pitch their tents on the potato hills of Chardon. Perhaps they are returning to Colorado to renew their citizenship and take a new start towards the rising sun."

THE area of the thirty-seven States in the United States, as shown by the recent census, is 1,984,467 square miles, and the average population about nineteen and one-fifth persons to a square mile. In 1860, the average population of the States was eighteen and one-tenth persons to a square mile, and in 1850 nearly fifteen persons. The entire area of the country, Territories as well as States, aggregates 3,603,884 square miles, the surface of the Territories being 1,619,417 square miles. In the Territories the population averages about one person to four square miles, whilst in 1860 it was one in five square miles. There is, therefore, "ample room and verge enough" for the tens of thousands starting every week or two from European ports to cast their lots in our country.

THE *American Grocer*, organ of the wholesale grocery trade of New York, says something interesting about sugar. It declares, to the satisfaction of every housekeeper, that sugars will be abundant and cheap. The crops in all producing countries are very large, and as the beet root crop of Europe will this year yield an estimated amount of 1,100,000 tons, an increase of 220,000 tons over the yield of last year, this will go far towards supplying the wants of Europe and lessen the demand from that quarter for cane sugars by an equal amount. The consequence will be that a greater amount of raw sugar than ever before will seek the market in this country, and consequently, keep prices low during the summer months notwithstanding an increased consumption.

RELATIVE to earnings, the census of 1870 discloses the fact that the average annual earnings of the people of the United States do not exceed $800. Of the employed classes, the average annual wages and earnings is $1,000; of those who receive salaries, the average is $1,500, and in the learned professions the annual average is $2,500. This census is said to demonstrate that the people of the United States make more money per capita than the people of any other country.

STATE NEWS.

There were four burglaries in Allentown on the night of the 6th.

Minersville, Schuylkill county, has scarlet fever, measles and Democratic candidates innumerable.

A man went into a drug store in Smithport, Cameron county, and demanded some whisky. The boy refused to furnish it, telling him he must wait until the proprietor of the store returned. While the boy was temporarily absent, Beckwith helped himself to what he supposed was whisky, but got hold of a poisonous compound which caused his death in forty minutes.

John Berfield, Jr., of Grove township, Cameron county, died very suddenly on the 2d inst., while in an epileptic fit.

Conver of the *Forest Press* winds up a notice of a religious exhibition in this wise: In order not to offend the fastidious and uncompromising piety of Brother Grove, the exhibition was confined exclusively to sacred scenery, as explained at the opening of the entertainment; and we must say that there were more scenes presented than we ever supposed to have been recorded in Holy Writ—such for instance as the "Bombardment of Fort Sumter," the "Rat Catcher," "Paddy on the Canal," etc. But they were all well received with the single exception perhaps of Jonah and the whale which some skeptical old scoundrel on a back seat said was a sucker story and that he couldn't swallow it.

The Crawford *Journal* says: Mr. H. F. Sweetser, formerly General Manager of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Co., through his attorneys, Messrs. Douglass, McCoy & Taylor, has instituted a libel suit against James B. Hodgskin, the present Vice President and Treasurer of the same company. The damages are laid at $200,000. Mr. Hodgskin was arrested in the afternoon on a *capias*, bail being required in the sum of $100,000. It was promptly furnished by James E. McFarland, President of the Merchants' National bank, and Leon C. Magaw. Mr. Sweetser also instituted a civil suit against Mr. Hodgskin and the A. & G. W. R. R. Co. for damages. It will be remembered that last fall grave charges were brought against Mr. Sweetser, and he, with several other officers, was displaced. Mr. Hodgskin, at that time Treasurer of the Company, came to this city from New York, and took possession of the offices during Mr. Sweetser's absence. The suits brought yesterday grew out of the trouble at that time, the suit for slander being based upon a letter written by Mr. Hodgskin to General McClellan, President of the road, and published in the New York *World* reflecting severely upon General Sweetser's management of the road.

Among the successful candidates in the examination for admission to West Point are Hartford P. Brown, Wm. M. Black, Walter B. Craig, Wm. W. Galbraith, Wm. P. Gordon, J. A. G. Simms and J. W. S. Souder, all of Pennsylvania.

The Committee of the Local Option organization in Towanda has been empowered to offer a reward of $100 for information that will lead to the conviction of any person violating said law. A fund is to be created for the purpose of the organization.

Silkman, the man who assaulted Coon, the editor of the Scranton *Free Press*, and pied his type, has been made to pay $1,250 for his trouble.

The Greenville Driving Park Association will hold their second annual meeting on the 3d and 4th of July, the premiums amounting to $1,500 and competition being open to all.

Joseph Sweeley, of Loyalsockville, Lycoming county, was found dead in the field behind his plow, with the reins in his hands, on the 5th inst.

A Philipsburg paper states that during the prevalence of the thunder storm of Wednesday evening, Mrs. James Dillon, of Kylertown, was injured by a stroke of lightning which entered the house, tearing a hole three feet in diameter in the roof, passed down the chimney and stove pipe, shattering the stove and striking Mrs. Dillon at the hip, passed down her limb through the foot to the floor, tearing her shoe to pieces and taking off two toes, beyond which injury and a slight paralyzation from the stroke she was not hurt.

The Altoona *Tribune* has had a new and handsome head put on it.

Mr. Augustus Bechtel, of Allentown, has presented to the Academy of Natural Science, Art, and Literature, of Lehigh county, a Revolutionary sword, which was presented to his great grandfather by Mad Anthony Wayne.

A fellow secreted himself in the jewelry store of J. W. Ebert, in Altoona, on Wednesday morning, and when the clerk locked the establishment up at noon and went to dinner, he came out of his hiding place, and went through the show-cases, taking about $1,500 worth of watches and jewelry, with which he made good his escape, leaving by the back door. The thief had been in the place but a few days, stating that he was from Omaha, and giving his name as Lewis.

A young man named Kellerman, of Bell's Mills, Blair county, shot himself through the hand on Wednesday, while "fooling" with a pistol.

A couple of the heavy weights in Altoona are in training for a foot-race. Each of them weighs over three hundred pounds.

What with cut-worms and bad seed, many farmers in Indiana county have been compelled to replant their corn. The wheat crop will be about an average one.

A young man in Indiana seduced a young lady under promise of marriage, more than two years ago, and left suddenly for the far West, in order to escape the consequences of his villainy. A half-brother of the injured lady procured a requisition from Gov. Geary, and followed the fellow for two years, finally catching him at Lincoln, Nebraska, about two weeks ago. He returned with his prisoner last week, and had him put under bail for trial.

A little son of Mr. Charles Irish was drowned in the mill pond at Jamestown, Mercer county, on the 28th ult.

The Conneautville *Courier* says: Many of the peach trees which were considered dead a week ago are budding out and the indications are that they will make a live of it.

The Odd Fellows of Jacksonville, Indiana county, will dedicate their new hall on the 4th of July.

Since infanticide is becoming so fashionable, sedate Waynesburg even must have a case. Christine Sulton, a domestic in a family there, excited suspicion by her movements, although attending as usual to her duties; and on search being made, the dead body of a female child was found packed snugly away in her trunk. The child had evidently been born alive.

The Waynesburg *Republican* notes the arrival there, lately, of many new pianos, and advises the young ladies who devote their whole attention to pummeling them to take lessons in bread-making and other lost arts connected with household economy.

The Greenville *Advance* notes with pride the substantial improvements now making in the town.

Henry Moon, the youth who murdered Isaac Reigle in Williamsport, a few days ago, has been captured and lodged in jail.

On Monday night John Horag was killed at St. Marys, Elk county, by William Zelt, a brewer of that place. The murderer claims that he pushed Horag out of the house. When discovered his skull was found to have been broken, and he was otherwise badly bruised. Singular as it may seem, Horag was killed within one hundred feet of where he murdered a man six years ago, for which he was sentenced to the penitentiary six years, but only served five, on account of good behavior. Zelt was taken to Ridgeway and locked up in the county jail.

Charles W. Sanders, of Newberry, Lycoming county, committed suicide on Wednesday, by cutting his throat with a razor. Ill health was the cause.

Mount Carbon, Schuylkill county, has a double-headed dead duck. Send it to J. W. F.

It cost Samuel Kelly, of Penn township, Cumberland county, $550 to go to a circus, last week. Pickpockets, you know.

A large amount of timber has been destroyed by fire on the South mountain, in Cumberland county. The fire is attributed to hot coals from a locomotive.

The general Triennial Synod of the Moravian Church met at Lititz on Wednesday.

The South Mountain and Boston railroad is being vigorously prosecuted to completion. This road will run through Dauphin, Berks and Lehigh, pass into New Jersey from the latter county, enter New York and connect with one of the lines of that State leading to Boston. It is said the distance from Harrisburg to Boston will be diminished about forty miles by this route.

"Spiritual lickers" was the shape in which a Dauphin county Justice of the Peace put it, in an affidavit relative to application for license.

A curious double wedding has just been consummated in Reading. A young white man married a colored girl, and a young colored man married a white girl, all in the same families.

Robbers are becoming so bold in some townships in Lancaster county that the inhabitants have purchased fire arms and sleep with them by their sides, determined to administer speedy punishment to all night prowlers.

Mine Inspector Blewett, of the Luzerne district, reports four persons killed and eighteen injured during the month of May, by accidents in coal mines.

Six persons—four men and two women—have committed suicide in Bucks county within a few weeks past.

On Sunday next the Lutheran Synod will commence its 129th session in Pottstown.

Jacob Rose was thrown from a wagon in Erie on Tuesday, striking on his head, and was instantly killed.

Forest county has the small-pox, potato bugs and rattle-snakes, all at once.

Burglars took sixty watches from C. W. Freeman's jewelry store in Scranton, on the night of the 5th. If the police had been more watchful, the thieves wouldn't have been so much so.

Johnstown's latest sensation is an elopement, the parties therein being William Huff, who leaves behind a wife and two children, and a young woman named Angeline Haines. They took Mr. Greeley's advice, and went West.

The Southwestern counties of the State made the following exhibit three years ago in the production of wool: Washington county, 1,861,752 pounds; Greene, 444,489 pounds; Fayette, 287,752 pounds.

The Waynesburg *Independent* says: Our farmer friends seem to be anticipating low prices and hard sale for their new clip of wool—at least we have heard many so express themselves. The market reports have of late been very encouraging, it is true, but some persons who profess to be posted in such matters predict a change ere long for the better. We hope this prediction may be verified and that wool may soon go off at prices that will make greenbacks once more plenty throughout the county.

A little son of William H. Holmes, of Brownsville, was burned to death on the 3d inst. while playing with a number of companions, each having an old "wide-awake" lamp filled with carbon oil. By some means the inflammable fluid was spilled over the little fellow's clothes and ignited, burning him so badly that he died within four hours.

Considering the size of that city, Lancaster has enjoyed remarkable immunity from fires during the past thirteen months. The whole number during that time was but eight, the loss entailed thereby amounting to only $2,500. What place of similar population in the country can make as favorable a showing in this respect.

The first cherries of the season have made their appearance in Lancaster.

The Reading *Eagle* says: Several huge pieces of "salamander" are lying near Neversink furnace, below the cotton factory. Salamander is a composition growing out of a "chill" in a furnace; and to remove the pieces alluded to from the above furnace cost the proprietors about $85,000. Yet that salamander is not worth 35 cents.

The new Rosina furnace of the Shenango Iron Works, New Castle, commenced operations on the 3d inst. Its cost was $250,000, and is capable of producing 550 to 600 tons of iron per week.

The first number of the Mount Pleasant (Westmoreland county) *Journal* was issued on the 5th inst. It is a seven column paper, of good typographical appearance, and unexceptionable as to matter and make-up.

Mrs. Teresa Weller, of Harrisburg, was killed, on Friday, by falling into the cellar of her husband's house. She was fifty-two years old.

Here he is again, this time in the Tyrone *Herald*: Mr. George Heller, resident of Pennsylvania Furnace, Huntingdon county, aged seventy-seven years, cuts and ranks two and a half cords of wood per day, which is not so slow for a gentleman of his age. The same man missed the train and walked from Altoona to Tyrone Forges, a distance of some seventeen miles, from nine o'clock till four, a week or two since.

A bit of romance from the matter-of-fact Altoona *Tribune*: A Tyrone mule saved a valuable horse for his owner a few nights ago, by kicking the thief out of the stable.

Altoona's "respectable" young men "go through" poor cripples when they find them lying asleep in the depot.

Frank Nichols, of Erie, met with a singular accident on Wednesday morning, and one which may cost him his life. Before retiring to bed, the night being warm, he sat down in the window of his room in the hotel, went to sleep and fell out, striking on an iron railing below, and thence falling to the floor of the basement. No bones were broken, but he received severe bruises and internal injuries. At last advices he was in a critical condition.

The following figures show the iron tonnage building or built during 1872 at Messrs. Cramp & Son's, Kensington: The amount of iron tonnage built in 1872 was 16,800 tons; the amount of iron tonnage commenced building in 1872 was 14,000 tons; approximate consumption of plate and other iron used in this work was about 7,750 tons.

A company of Easton capitalists has been formed with the object of building a rolling mill along the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad, in Palmer township, Northampton county.

Cook St. John, of Walton, Delaware county, was one hundred years old on the 1st of June. He is in good health, with mind and memory unimpaired. The centenarian has 103 living descendants and 33 dead. He has a son aged seventy-five years, a grandson fifty-one years old, a great grand-son twenty-seven years old, and a great-great-grand-son aged seven years.

Henry McGill, a lad about eleven years, was drowned while fishing in the West Branch, between Lock Haven and Lockport, recently.

General Coffroth, President of the Somerset and Johnstown Railroad, is confident that the line can be finished in a year if the act authorizing the building of the road were signed by the Governor.

On the 2d inst. a serious accident occurred at St. Clair, Schuylkill county, to a man by the name of Dewald, from which he has since died. He had been sitting on a high porch over the entrance of the basement of the house, when a man came out of the house and accidentally pushed the man down the stairs to the first landing.

David Taylor, of Lanesboro, Susquehanna county, was thrown from a buggy a few days ago and killed.

An Irish lease curiously lapsed at Monongahela, the other day, through the death of James Manown, Esq., who was born in Ireland, and came here when he was eighteen years old. He held the lease of Castleford, Ireland, which was limited by the lives of James Manown, six years old at the time of its making; of William Sauvage, then ten years old, and of Prince Augustus, sixth son of George the Third. Mr. Manown lived ninety-three years, and was the last survivor, the estate now reverting to Richard, Lord Viscount of Bangor.

A fellow has been arrested in Philadelphia for stealing fourteen drums. Had the affair occurred in Delaware, the thief, as well as the drums, would have been well beaten.

The Bedford *Inquirer* refuses to advertise circuses at any price whatever. Such an evidence of Spartan virtue is quite refreshing, in these degenerate days.

Franklin has organized a "board of health" composed of leading citizens.

Theodore S. Wilson, Esq., of Clarion, sent a barrel of flour to each of the families who lost their homes by the late fire in Corsica. It took eighteen barrels to supply them.

The Clarion *Democrat* says: Reports from all quarters of the county agree that the wheat and rye promises a good crop. Many say it never looked better. The late, cold spring, and the recent dry weather causes the corn and oats to be very late, and the hay crop indicates a failure. There are different reports about the fruit, but in general there seems to be a poor prospect. A large number of peach trees were killed by the severe winter.

A disease resembling cholera is raging among the chickens in Taylor township, Cambria county, causing them to die in from six to eight hours.

Dr. W. W. Walters, of Johnstown, has a Welsh Bible, printed in 1630.

Dr. Wilmer Worthington has had a relapse, and is again confined to his bed.

Of the two hundred students at Lincoln University, in Chester county, five are Indians.

As compensation for the loss of two hundred chickens, a man in Newlin township, Chester county, captured and keeps an owl measuring six feet two inches from tip to tip of wings.

A correspondent writing to the Lebanon *Courier* from Schaefferstown, Lebanon county, indulges in the following interesting reminiscence: "A few hundred yards north of this old graveyard, on the top of the lofty "Tower Hill," is the place where the Castle of the famous Baron Stiegel stood. Its lofty turrets, frowning battlements, and embrasured walls have crumbled into dust, and the warder's cry no longer echoes over the peaceful valley below, as it did in the days of yore, when the booming of guns from Cannon Hill, six miles away, announced to a joyous and expectant people, that the doughty Baron had issued forth from his stronghold in Manheim, with 'chosen men of might, to drive the fox with hound and horn.' After the chase was over, lordly feasts were prepared for all the people, to which ample justice was done. To these festal occasions may, probably, be attributed the penchant which Shaefferstown folks still have for fat hogs and steers."

The county, city and borough superintendents of public schools in the counties of Crawford, Erie, Mercer, Venango, Warren, M'Kean, Forest, Clarion and Jefferson are invited to meet State Superintendent Wickersham and other State officers at the Exchange Hotel, in Franklin, on Friday, June 13, at 9 A. M., to consult on educational matters in this section of the State.

A two year old son of Mr. Uri North, of Conneautville, had the first finger of his right hand cut off in a peculiar manner one day last week. In company with a brother, five years old, he was playing in the woodhouse at his grandmother's, when they got possession of a common stove kettle. In turning it over, the little fellow caught his finger between the bail and the side, when his brother sat down on the kettle, amputating the first finger near the first joint.

Erie dealers in liquid lightning paid $1,200 last week for selling without a license.

The McKeesport *Paragon* was three years old last week, and is very prosperous.

Short Speeches.

An inquisitive French Bishop once caught a Tartar in the Duke de Roquelaire. The latter, passing in haste through Lyons, was hailed by the Bishop with, "Hi! hi!" The Duke stopped. "Where have you come from?" inquired the prelate. "Paris," said the Duke. "What is there fresh in Paris?" "Green peas." "But what were the people saying when you left?" "Vespers." "Goodness, man," broke out the angry questioner, "Who are you? What are you called?" "Ignorant people call me Hi! hi! Gentlemen term me the Duke de Roquelaire. Drive on postilion!" One morning a woman was shown into Dr. Abernethy's room; before he could speak she bared her arm, saying, "Burn." "A poultice," said the doctor. Next day she called again, showed her arm, and said, "Better." "Continue the poultice." Some days elapsed before Abernethy saw her again; then she said, "Well; your fee?" "Nothing," quoth the great medico; "you are the most sensible woman I ever saw." Lord Aberdeen, the Premier of the Coalition Ministry, was remarkable for the little use he made of his tongue. When, by way of reconciling him to accompany her on a sea-trip, the Queen smilingly observed: "I believe, my lord, you are not often sea-sick?" "Always, Madam," was the brief but significant reply. "But," said Her Majesty, "not very sea-sick?" "Very, Madam," said the uncompromising Minister. Wellington, we need hardly say, was not given to use too many words. One example of his economy this way will suffice. The Duke wrote to Dr. Hutton for information as to the scientific acquirements of a young officer who had been under his instruction. The Doctor thought he could not do less than answer the question verbally, and made an appointment accordingly. Directly Wellington saw him he said: "I am obliged to you, Doctor, for the trouble you have taken. Is —— fit for the post?" Clearing his throat, Dr. Hutton began: "No man more so, my lord. I can ——" "That's quiet sufficient," said Wellington, "I know how valuable your time is; mine, just now, is equally so. I will not detain you any longer. Good morning!"—*Chambers' Journal.*

No More Heavy Documents by Mail.

A Washington special says: The near approach of the time when the franking privilege expires has caused a new question to be raised, which, of course, cannot be officially decided till July 1st. But it is understood that but one decision is possible, and that after that date all packages of every kind weighing over four pounds will be excluded from the mails. Heretofore the frank has covered almost everything which could be packed into a postal-car; but, except in the case of franked matter, according to law, four pounds was the limit beyond which no package could be carried. If this law is executed, as it undoubtedly will be, the circulation by mail of a large share of all the public documents will be prohibited. Among the documents weighing more than four pounds are nearly all the quartos, such as the *Census Report*, the *Globe*, the *Medical and Surgical History of the War*, and many others. Some of these volumes weigh seven or eight pounds, or even more, and they must be shut out from the mails absolutely. Whether the law will affect the transaction of official business for which the new stamps have been provided is uncertain. Among other interests to be affected by the abolition of the franking privilege is the system of book exchanges carried on by the Smithsonian Institution, which must now be done by express.

Cold Comfort.

To those who complain of the backwardness of the present season it may be cold comfort to learn that it is by no means without precedent in this vicinity. From a memorandum taken by Frederick Wadsworth formerly of this city, for thirty-seven years previous to 1859, and published in the *Beacon* that year, we learn the following interesting facts: In 1823 and 1824 there were frosts in June; in 1826 frost was reported every month during the year; in 1827 there were frosts and ice as late as June 24th; in 1831, as late as June 25th; in 1833 and 1834 there were June frosts, and on the 15th of May of the latter year ice was formed an inch thick; in 1835, 1837, 1849 and 1842 there were frosts of more or less intensity until late in June; Saturday, June 10, 1843 was a very cold day, there being thirty degrees difference in the thermometer over the previous day; on July 29, 1844, there was a slight frost; ice was frequent May, 1845; frosts also occurred during the month of June, 1846, 1848, 1852, 1854, 1855 and 1857.—*Akron Beacon.*

A NUMBER of wealthy Roumanian Israelites have recently visited New York with a view of making preparations for establishing a Jewish colony in Nebraska. The locality they are said to have selected for this purpose lies south of Lincoln, the capital of the State, in a fertile region, well timbered and watered. The New York Israelites have formed an association to assist their coreligionists when they land on our shores, and to see that they are not imposed upon. The present intention is, that the Roumanian Jews will come by way of Amsterdam in convenient parties, until the whole of them—50,000 souls—have emigrated. With Jews from Roumania and Mennonites from Southeastern Russia and West Prussia our population promises to increase within the next few years at an unprecedented rate.

There arrived in Louisville, a few days ago, on foot all the way from Mississippi, a venerable sick negro, who had trudged all the weary distance thither to obtain hospital treatment, and was accompanied by a small brown dog. When told, says the *Courier-Journal*, that he must give up his dog before he could go to the city hospital, the poor old man took the dog in his arms, and, with the tears running down his face, replied that the dog was the best friend he had in the world, and that he would rather die from want in the streets with his dog Tim, than live in comfort without him. This exhibition of affection was irresistable, and the Commissioner gave him a permit to enter the hospital, and to carry his dog with him; at the same time giving him money to buy a muzzle, in order that the dog might enjoy the limits of the hospital grounds.

THE Sierra Madre Tunnel Company of Colorado, with Col. George Heaton as President, has been organized for the purpose of tunneling through the Rocky Mountains. English capitalists have come forward and subscribed all the stock—$60,000,000—and work has already been commenced. By means of this tunnel the company expect to reach all of the one hundred and fifty fissure veins of silver ore known to exist in the mountains, and, if their calculations do not miscarry, the earnings will many times replace the amount invested. It is estimated that the cost of the work will not exceed $20,000,000.

AN ECCENTRIC old character, of Jefferson county, Ind., died the other day, who kept his cash according to his own notion. His name was Joseph Schmidt. He never would trust his money or government bonds with any bank or private individual. He was possessed of a considerable estate, and had his money put away in all kinds of out-of-the-way places. Several thousand dollars in government bonds were found in an old plaster box; $500 in new greenbacks were found under the coal box, and other smaller amounts under the carpets and in different parts of the house.

A father of a large family in a neighboring city has commenced a series of home lectures on the subject of tonsorial operations for the instruction of his wife and daughters. He found it necessary to do so from the fact that one miss took a fine English razor to cut maple sugar with; another sharpened her lead pencil with its mate; and his wife made use of his shaving brush in glueing some broken furniture.

POLITICAL.

State.

BUTLER COUNTY REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BUTLER, PA., June 9, 1873.

The Republican Convention put the following ticket in nomination to-day: Assembly, Hon. D. McKee and A. L. Campbell; Treasurer, James F. Campbell; Commissioner, Joseph P. Christley; Auditor, E. G. Duncan. The vote on Assembly stood: McKee, 12,65; Campbell, 1,280; Waldren, 1,219; Samuel Anderson, 1,112.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS IN INDIANA COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

INDIANA, PA., June 9, 1873.

Following is the ticket nominated on Saturday: Assembly, Hon. Daniel Ramey; Treasurer, George H. Johnson; Commissioner, Samuel G. Miller; Jury Commissioner, John Robertson; Auditor, Joseph Griffiths.

At the meeting of the Forest county Republican Committee, a resolution was adopted concurring in the selection by Clarion county of Hon. D. Maclay as Senatorial delegate. J. B. Agnew, Esq., was chosen Representative delegate, subject to the concurrence of the Clarion conferees. The delegates were instructed to support Hon. Isaac G. Gordon, of Jefferson county, for Supreme Judge. Saturday, September 20th, was selected as the day for holding the primary elections.

Col. George F. Huff and D. S. Atkinson, Esq., of Westmoreland county, were elected, on last Monday, Representative delegates to the Republican State Convention, and instructed to vote for Mr. Huff for State Treasurer.

At the meeting of the Mercer county Democratic Committee, Albert Price, Esq., was appointed Representative delegate to the next Democratic State Convention, and James A. Stranahan, Esq., Senatorial, with Wm. S. Garvin, Wm. McKnight and J. P. Pierce as Senatorial Conferees. Monday, September 8th, 1873, was the time fixed upon for holding the County Democratic Convention.

Hon. William M. Randall is said to have the inside track for the Democratic nomination for State Senator in Schuylkill county.

The Media *American* says: The Democrats of Montgomery county, so badly whipped last year because of internal dissensions are continuing the old fights with added bitterness. Hon. E. H. Acker, the defeated member of Congress and editor of the *Register*, a county organ of the party, is making open war upon those of the party who supported the Lehigh candidate, and is also reading out of the party those who refused to support Greeley and Brown. The latter, in retaliation, charge him with voting for (an allegation disproved) and taking (an allegation sustained) the Congressional extra pay. Hon. Owen Jones and H. B. Dickinson, members of the Judicial Conference Committee, have been dropped by Acker from said Committee, and read out of the Democratic fold; in return they read him out, and have found an organ in the "straight-out" *Defender* at Norristown. The *Herald* (Republican) takes malicious pleasure in noting all the proceedings.

The Franklin county Republican Convention met in Chambersburg on the 3d inst., and nominated the following ticket: For Assembly, Wm. H. Mackey; Treasurer, Jere. Cook, editor of the *Repository*; Commissioner, Hezekiah Keefer; Director of the Poor, Wm. D. Dixon; Auditor, Aug. H. Etter; Coroner, Dr. H. G. Chritzman. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the National and State administrations, and thanking Hon. Thad. M. Mahon for his faithful services in the Assembly. Conferees were appointed to meet those of Cumberland county to select a Senatorial delegate to the State Convention.

The vote at the Republican primaries in Venango County was as follows: For Assembly, R. D. McCreary, 1,539; scattering, 1; for Treasurer, Mackey, 1,198; Bishop, 1,040; for Commissioner, Lytle, 1,332; Porter, 454; for Auditor, Myers, 1,166; McComb, 1; for Jury Commissioner, McCracken, 229; Bredin, 579; Swift, 580; for Coroner, Harge, 619; Borland 264. The following gentlemen were chosen to serve on the County Committee: Charles W. Mackey, Chairman; J. P. Bowers, Secretary; George Brigham, Treasurer; Messrs. J. L. Poor, A. Zoover, William Smith, S. M. Hanna, G. B. Myers, N. B. Riddle, William R. Shannon, John Mason, C. H. Raymond, C. B. Grant, W. H. Kinter, J. J. Haight, W. S. Caldwell, A. D. Talls, W. S. Karns, F. C. Chadwick, J. D. Trouton, W. L. Armstrong, A. C. Stranford, J. A. Imble, H. P. Goucher, S. T. Borland—Heasly.

The Lancaster *Express* is not pleased with the renomination, in this county, of four of last year's nominees. We are sorry at the failure of our Legislative Convention to please the *Express*; but it is altogether owing to the fact that that paper neglected to send on word, beforehand, what it wanted. The Convention would have doubtless obeyed its behests if they had been made known in season.

We are astonished to learn from the Lancaster *Express* that our amiable and extremely modest representative, Newmyer, is "pompous and mediocre." We own up, for him, to the "mediocre," and even then he is far ahead of the *Express* men; but to the "pompous," never!

R. R. Chrisman, of Harrisburg, announces himself as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Assembly.

As usual, there is trouble brewing in the Democratic camp in Lehigh county, all because of too many aspirants for the different positions to be filled this fall.

It is understood that after continued importunities H. Jones Brooks, Esq., of Delaware county, has consented to run for the nomination of Senator in the Delaware and Chester district.

The Johnstown *Tribune*, in view of the fact that Cambria, although a Democratic county, has for two years been represented in the Legislature by a Republican, believes that if the party puts up a strong and able man, he will be elected. The *Tribune* names Mr. Alexander Kennedy as filling all the requirements.

Daniel Black, of Tionesta, is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Assembly. J. Harvey Wilson of Clarion county, is also a candidate.

A writer in the Bloomfield (Perry county) *Advocate and Press* says: "Under the amendment to the Constitution, the State Treasurer is hereafter to be elected by the people instead of by the Legislature and as the time for nominating candidates for that important position is approaching, and gentlemen have already been named in that connection from different parts of the State, let me suggest the name of Isaac Wright, Esq., Cashier of the Newport Deposit bank, as the Republican candidate for State Treasurer. Mr. Wright is an ardent Republican, and is every way qualified for the position. He will make a competent and faithful State Treasurer. He has hosts of friends both in the country and throughout the State. I believe he is the strongest man yet named for the nomination. If he is nominated Perry county will roll up an old-fashioned Republican majority for him."

Says the Harrisburg *State Journal*: The Allentown *Daily Chronicle* urges with considerable vehemence that unless the Republicans of the rural districts unite on some good man for Supreme Judge, the cabals which are now intriguing in Philadelphia will nominate a man not entirely unexceptionable to the people, and whose candidature will put the State ticket in peril. We do not altogether like this way of putting the case, and object to the rural districts "uniting" against the city, as we do to Philadelphia, controlling the country. If Philadelphia can present a good man as a Republican candidate for Supreme Judge, let him be nominated. In fact, as a Philadelphian's term as Supreme Judge expires this year, we are inclined to concede the nomination of a candidate to take his place to the city. This seems the fair way of regarding this matter, if we desire to conduct our party affairs in the spirit of brotherly love.

The Altoona *Radical* says: From advices from the county generally, we have assurances that the Republican ticket is satisfactory to the party. The defeated candidates show no spirit of revenge or hostility toward their successful rivals. This is as it should be. Had either of the defeated been successful, he would have expected the support of all the others.

The Democrats of Forest county will hold their primary election on the 21st inst.

One of our exchanges says that Hon. John *Turnkey*, of Venango county, President Judge of the Twenty-eighth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Mercer and Venango, is mentioned as a Democratic candidate for Supreme Judge. The name, as thus given, would indicate that the man was a candidate for Jailer, instead of a Judge.

The Schuylkill *Miners' Journal* says: It is safe to say that Senator Randall will receive the Democratic re-nomination for the State Senate. Strouse is off the track, and Hendler has so frequently declared himself "not a candidate for nothing," that the rank and file have taken him at his word.

One Mauch Chunk man has already been proposed as a candidate for State Treasurer, and a correspondent of the *Coal Gazette* names another—A. W. Butler. If the State had fifty offices to fill, Mauch Chunk could trot out eminently fit candidates for them all.

The Harrisburg *Patriot*, the central organ of Pennsylvania Democracy, defends the Constitutional Convention for fixing the salary of its members at $2,500. Its editor was a member of the last Congress, and voted for and took the back pay; and it is but natural he should come to the defense of a similar act. The *Patriot* is the only paper in the State, so far as we have seen, that defends the Convention for its act.

The Democracy of Venango county have elected J. D. Hancock, Senatorial and Samuel Plumer, Representative delegate to the State Convention, and instructed for Hon. John Trunkey, of Mercer county, for Supreme Judge.

There are two candidates in Mifflin county for the Democratic nomination for State Senator—Joseph S. Waream, Esq., and Col. John B. Selheimer. The other aspirants for the place in the district are Dr. Crawford, of Juniata, and Hon. R. B. Petrikin.

Hon. C. R. Earley has been chosen Representative delegate to the next Democratic State Convention from Elk county.

Following is a list of candidates in the field in Clarion county, anxious for places on the Democratic ticket: Assembly—J. H. Wilson, C. Reichart, Martin Williams, J. W. Beaty; Sheriff—A. S. Coursin, G. J. Rheese, Henry Cyphert, A. H. Beck, J. N. Maxwell, A. J. Kifer, Leo G. Cyphert, James Keatley, John Carson; Treasurer—John E. Kaster, William Neeley, James C. Galbreath, A. J. Edinger, Jacob Edmonds, John Stewart, Sr., David Brisbin, David L. Frampton; Commissioner—John B. Grazier, Levi Shaner, William Frampton, William Wilson, Robert T. Henery, John F. Heeter; Auditor—Jacob Kribbs; Coroner—Alex. Colwell; Jury Commissioner—Daniel Delo, John McLain.

The Democracy of Westmoreland county held their primaries on Saturday last, under the Crawford county system, and the election resulted in the selection of the following ticket: Assemby, Dr. H. P. Piper, Greensburg, James L. Toner, Derry; Prothonotary, R. W. Singer, Greensburg; Treasurer, Simon S. Miller, Penn Station; Clerk of Courts, George W. Frick, Ludwick; Commissioner, Henry Keely, Youngstown; Poor Director, Solomon Reamer, Hempfield; Auditor, —— Sloan, Salem; Jury Commissioner, M. G. Keaner, Hempfield.

Mr. William Baldwin has withdrawn from the contest for the Republican nomination for Sheriff in Philadelphia. He does so, he says, because he feels that the Republicans of that city prefer Mr. Elliott for that office, and the probabilities now are that Elliott will have but little opposition.

The Democratic County Committee of Schuylkill county met last week and, after adopting a long string of unmeaning resolutions, indorsed the course of their Senator, W. M. Randall. This appears to have disgusted or frightened one of the candidates for Randall's place, for Myer Strouse, who wanted badly to go to the Senate, immediately afterwards withdrew. Oliver P. Bechtel is still contesting the nomination with Randall, but the latter will be nominated, and then will come the opportunity for the threatened bolt, which is to overwhelm him with indignant ballots.

M. Park Davis, F. B. Guthrie and Pearson Church have been appointed delegates to the Democratic State Convention from Crawford county.

The Philadelphia *Dawn* speaks of McClure, Curtin, Forney, W. W. Irwin and several others as "the left wing of the Republican party in Pennsylvania." As all these men went over to the Democratic party last fall, it would be more correct to speak of them as the wing that left the Republican party.

General.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* thinks that "Ohio will at the next election be a hotly disputed State."

Fred. Hassaurek is spoken of as the probable Demo-Liberal candidate for Lieutenant Governor. Nothing is said about that $15,000, however.

Nelson Dingley, Jr., editor of the Lewiston *Journal*, has the inside track for the Republican nomination for Governor of Maine, and Joseph Titcomb, of Kennebunk, is likely to be the opposition candidate. Election in September.

Georgia is getting one more good lesson. Hitherto no colored men have been drawn to serve on juries in the United States District Court. Justice Bradley has just affirmed a rule which allows negroes to be drawn and serve in that capacity. It requires them to be citizens, taxpayers of the district, and intelligent. The white juries have been in the habit of not finding any verdicts in certain cases; the Court wants to see if mixing things will better the matter.

The Parkersburg (Iowa) *Eclipse* thus contrasts the Republican and the Democratic parties: The tactics of the Republican party have been as different from those of the Democratic party as the history, principles and impulses of the two organizations have been diametrically opposed. If a Democrat official stole money from the government, his offense was covered up by the party mantle; if a Republican office holder violates his oath of office and surrenders his honor to greed for dishonest gain, he is exposed, denounced and repudiated by the party organization. Deserters from the Democratic party were relentlessly followed and remorselessly persecuted; deserters from the Republican party are pitied and forgotten in welcoming new recruits. The partisanship of the Democratic party was a cold, calculating greed for office and spoils; the partisanship of the Republican party is love of principle and equal rights—the inspiration of those noble deeds which blotted out slavery and saved the Republic.

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* of the 4th says: From the returns received up to a late hour last night it appears that in the Second Supreme Court District John Schofield is elected over A. N. Kingsbury by a considerable majority. In the Fifth Supreme Court District the result is still doubtful, the friends of Judge Lawrence and of Judge Craig both claiming victory.

In Cook county all of the old judges, Lambert Tree, Henry Booth, J. G. Rogers, E. S. Williams and W. W. Farwell, are re-elected, Booth defeating Ashton by 3,000 majority.

In the several circuits outside of Cook county, so far as our advices indicate, the following named gentlemen are elected:

First District—William Brown.
Third District—W. W. Heaton.
Fourth District—S. Wilcox.
Fifth District—George W. Pleasants.
Sixth District—E. Leland.
Seventh District—J. McRoberts.
Eighth District—A. A. Smith.
Ninth District—J. W. Cochran.
Eleventh District—C. L. Higbee.
Thirteenth District—N. J. Pillsbury.
Fourteenth District—T. F. Tipton.
Sixteenth District—C. B. Smith.
Seventeenth District—Lyman Lacey.
Eighteenth District—Cyrus Epler.
Nineteenth District—C. S. Zane.
Twentieth District—H. M. Vandever.
Twenty-fifth District—M. C. Crawford.
Twenty-sixth District—D. J. Baker.

A proposition has been offered in the Ohio Constitutional Convention by a Catholic member, looking to a division of the school fund, and the Cincinnati *Enquirer* thinks a lively fight is to follow.

The Ohio Democrats show their appreciation of the coming issues by proposing to nominate a railroad president and a railroad attorney for Governor and Lieutenant Governor of that State. They thereby show their disposition to be progressive, in the direction in which they generally progress.

The Chicago *Times*, not long ago the leading Democratic organ of the Northwest, says of that party, that it is an "emaciated skeleton of on old party that is covered from head to foot with chronic sores, and distorted to the hideous semblance of a *Caliban* by a political rheumatism."

Foreign-born citizens of Rhode Island not property-owners can not vote. But a naturalized citizen of Massachusetts owning real estate in that State has moved into and become a resident of Rhode Island. He insists on his right to vote, and has carries the question into the courts. The case excites deep feeling, because its decision is supposed to decide the political control of the State.

It was Col. Green who pursued the Modocs to their last refuge and captured the lot. It was his deal you know, and being a skillful player he turned up Jack.

Some of the Ohio Democratic papers, forgetful of the $15,000 story of last year, want to run Fred. Hassaurek for Lieutenant Governor, but the Cincinnati *Commercial* insists that he should be the Democratic candidate for Governor. We hope the party will accept the suggestion; the party being a wreck itself, it will feel best when it has a wreck for a candidate.

The Toledo *Blade* thus exposes the latest Democratic trick, the details of which have been gradually unfolding for some weeks past. It says: "The leaders of the Democratic party are making an effort to get control of the Farmers' Granges, and use that organization for the promotion of their partizan interests. The object of the meeting of leading Democrats in Washington City last winter was to perfect a scheme for obtaining control of the Granges. Governor Hendricks, of Indiana, was present, and it was undoubtedly his opinion that the scheme could not be successfully accomplished without the abandonment of the Democratic party, and this he proposed should be done. In this he was overruled, and finally came out over his own name and denied having favored such a movement. There is no doubt as to the fact that the leaders of that party have labored systematically for securing control of the Granges, and some of these leaders evidently think they have succeeded. Take the following from a leading Democratic journal, as a sample of the utterances of the leading men in the Democratic party on this question:

> "Free trade and farmers' rights is the sign in which we may conquer. To the farmers free trade and an honest currency offer deliverance from the plundering which they undergo by the tariff, and from a loss on all they sell, caused by a debased currency. To the Democratic party that issue, consistent with its traditions, its heroic triumphs, and its central principle of man's capacity to govern himself, offers deliverance from the long series of its defeats, and other victories upon other issues as dear to Democratic hearts. The wedge's blade to enter, the butt to follow and split."

But, as further evidence of the purpose of the Democrats to convert Granges into instruments for the overthrow of the Republican party, we take the following from the Chicago *Tribune*:

> "They will also take into their own hands the election of members of Congress, and will select men, not because of their advocacy of the Fifteenth amendment, nor of their loyalty during the war, but because of their supposed fidelity to farmers' interests."

The *Tribune* very carefully avoids saying that these Granges will elect Democrats to Congress, but it might just as well say so as to state that they will not stop to inquire whether a man is a patriot or a traitor before voting to send him to Congress.

We do not suppose the Democrats can make much headway in this new scheme by which they hope to gain control of the government. Just as soon as the honest members of the Granges discover the attempt to use their organization for partizan purposes and to give the control of the government into the hands of the rebels, the scheme will be sent to the wall with a force which will be a sufficient notice not to attempt a repetition of the trick by which they hoped to obtain votes and political power.

Mr. Charles A. Dana, who performed so well the congenial role of chief wet nurse to the Cincinnati-Baltimore "ornithorhynchus," tells the fossil relics of that ancient memory called the Democratic party that their only chance of future success consists in reincasing themselves in the Cincinnati-Baltimore shroud in which they disappeared beneath that "tidal wave." For the politically dead, the advice of the professional wet nurse is doubtless as good as any, for the dead have never been known to return to life by attempting to escape from their own grave clothes. If the Democratic party corpse must revisit this living would, it may at well reappear in the worm-eaten shroud in which it was buried, as attempt to disguise itself in a borrowed suit of clothes. Its chances of "success" would be precisely as good one way as the other, and either way would not be one in a million.—*Chicago Times.*

Library Gift Concert.

A Full Drawing Certain.

$500,000 in Bank to pay Gifts

10,000 CASH GIFTS PAID IN FULL

$100,000 for Only Ten Dollars

Enough of the 100,000 tickets issued for the THIRD GRAND GIFT CONCERT, in aid of the Public Library of Kentucky, having been sold to insure a full drawing, and the wish having been universally expressed that the 10,000 cash gifts offered should be drawn in full and paid in full without any scaling down, as heretofore, the management, with the concurrence of the trustees, have determined to allow ninety days more for the sale of the remnant of tickets left on hand. The concert and distribution advertised for April 8 is therefore postponed to Tuesday, July 8, 1873, on which day and no other, they will positively and unequivocally take place in Public Library Hall, Louisville, Ky.

At this grand concert the following cash gifts will be distributed by lot and paid in full to the ticket holders who draw them:

LIST OF GIFTS.

One Grand Cash Gift		$100,000
One Grand Cash Gift		50,000
One Grand Cash Gift		25,000
One Grand Cash Gift		20,000
One Grand Cash Gift		10,000
One Grand Cash Gift		5,000
24 Cash Gifts of	$1,000 each	24,000
50 Cash Gifts of	500 each	25,000
80 Cash Gifts of	400 each	32,000
100 Cash Gifts of	300 each	30,000
150 Cash Gifts of	200 each	30,000
590 Cash Gifts of	100 each	59,000
9,000 Cash Gifts of	10 each	90,000
Total, 10,000 Gifts, all Cash		$500,000

The money to pay all these gifts in full is now upon deposit in the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank of Louisville, and set aside for that purpose, and can only be used for that purpose, as will be seen by the following certificate of the Cashier:

OFFICE OF FARMERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
LOUISVILLE, KY., April 7, 1873.

This is to certify that there is in the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank to the credit of the Third Grand Gift Concert, for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky, five hundred thousand dollars, which has been set apart by the managers to pay the gifts in full, and will be held by the bank and paid out for this purpose, and this purpose only.
R. S. VEECH, Cashier.

The party, therefore, who holds the ticket drawing the capital gift will get $100,000 in greenbacks, and so of the $50,000 gift, the $25,000, the $20,000, the $10,000, the $5,000, and all the other gifts, 10,000 in number, amounting to $500,000.

The remnant of unsold tickets will be furnished to those who first apply (orders accompanied by the money always having preference over agents) at the following prices: Whole tickets $10; halves $5; and quarters $2 50; 11 whole tickets for $100, 56 for $500, 113 for $1,000, and 575 for $5,000. No discount on less than $100 worth of tickets at a time.

The concert and distribution of gifts will begin at 6 o'clock on Tuesday morning, July 8, in Public Library Hall, and the following will be the order of proceedings: 1st. Music by orchestral band. 2d. Placing of tags (one for each ticket sold) in large wheel. 3d. Placing of gifts in small wheel. 4th. Music by orchestral band. 5th. Explanatory remarks by President. 6th. Drawing of first half of gifts. 7th. Music by orchestral band. 8th. Drawing of last half of gifts. 9th. Placing of large wheel with tags in hands of committee appointed by audience. 10th. Grand orchestral concert.

The music on this grand occasion will be the best that can be procured, and the gentlemen who count and place the tags and gifts in the wheels and superintend the drawing and keep the record of the drawn numbers will be chosen from the best known and most trustworthy citizens of the State. All will be so conducted as to be a perfect guaranty against complaint from any just source.

The payment of gifts will begin on Saturday, July 12, at 9 o'clock A. M. Tickets drawing gifts must be presented at room No. 4 Public Library building, where cash checks upon the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank of Louisville, or sight drafts upon the Fourth National Bank of New York, at the option of the holder, will be given for the tickets. All gifts not called for in 6 months from the drawing will be turned over to the Public Library fund.

For full particulars send for circulars.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent Public Library of Kentucky,
Louisville, Ky.

wseow*

Speedily Cured!

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